

# LIFE



WIMPLE

JANUARY 2, 1939

10

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HELL-BENT FOR GLORY! . . . AND HEAVEN HELP THEM ALL!



They roared into each blood-red dawn on fighting wings of glory! Gay, reckless, gallant, they fought, these eagles, for women they had never seen, and for the love they might never know!



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**"The DAWN  
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# LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

## "Sensationalism"

Sirs:

I wish to strongly protest LIFE's comments on page 22, issue of Dec. 12, in regard to the election of Senator Daniel Hastings to the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

LIFE would do better to inform itself of facts, instead of chasing sensationalism. Mr. Simpson's name was not presented for the Executive Committee.

Because Mr. Hillis of N. Y. was a member of that important Committee for 18 years does not mean that N. Y. is necessarily represented upon it.

From 1912 to 1920 N. Y. had no member upon the Executive Committee. During that time N. Y.'s National Committeemen were the Hon. William Barnes, and the Hon. Herbert Parsons; both of these gentlemen having a greater and longer political prominence than Mr. Simpson.

Unfortunately, the American press delights in sensationalism—but in fairness, I ask how Mr. Simpson could have been "turned down" by either the so-called "Old Guard" or by the National Committee, when there was no opportunity to vote upon him? This is no reflection upon either the National Committee or Mr. Simpson—it simply puts the press in a ridiculous light in the eyes of all those who know the facts.

The press of the Country is doing no service to America by sacrificing truth, to a morbid desire for sensational inaccuracies.

MRS. PAUL FITZSIMONS  
Member for Rhode Island  
Republican National Committee  
Newport, R. I.

● The distinguished Member from Rhode Island is quibbling. Mr. Simpson's name was not presented for the



MRS. PAUL FITZSIMONS AND  
FIRST HUSBAND

Executive Committee because the Republican Old Guard did not want it presented. Mrs. Fitzsimons, incidentally, is the widow of the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who went down on the *Lusitania*, and the mother of Rhode Island's incoming Governor, William H. Vanderbilt.—ED.

## Music

Sirs:

I could never tell you in words the far-reaching effect your issues of Dec. 5 and 12 have had on our community. It has created a new interest in music—especially, instrumental.

It was my pleasure to sit with a 10-year-old child, Saturday, Dec. 10, and listen to the Metropolitan's performance of *Diegried*. It was a genuine thrill to listen to the child call off the various listmotive and characters as they entered in this gigantic masterpiece. Her interest, too, was sharpened by your Dec. 5 issue of LIFE, in which you displayed scenes from the Metropolitan Opera House.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON  
Director, Dept. of Music  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Sirs:

I heartily applaud your efforts in the cause of Music, which cause was so well served by your highly interesting and instructive presentation of some of the work that is being done in musical education and appreciation.

JOHN BARBIROLLI  
Conductor  
N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra  
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

I am forced to say that I admire your colossal damned nerve in referring to *Poel and Peasant* and *Dance of the Hours* as "shoddy stuff" in your article entitled "Music" of the issue of Dec. 12.

To refer to these compositions which have delighted many a music-loving soul, including my own, as "shoddy stuff" is downright unkind and the "long-underwear" musician who wrote that article is one reason why I prefer not to become a high-brow musician and instead, at present, am doing a little swing in a beer spot.

ROBERT M. INGRAHAM, JR.  
Painted Post, N. Y.

Sirs:

I appreciate all the care and attention you have taken with the article and with the pictures of The Curtis Institute. I want you to know that I am much pleased with the result. It looks and reads well.

MARY BOK  
The Curtis Institute of Music  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

At various times you have published pictures of life in Flint which were neither representative nor complimentary, so we would like due credit when we have something fine.

The General Motors Orchestra and Chorus, which you place in Detroit, is shown in the I. M. A. Auditorium in Flint. Most of the players and singers are G. M. employees of Flint.

E. C. RYLE  
Flint, Mich.

## "Orange Crates"

Sirs:

What a lot of wood! If the furniture for the LIFE house, as shown in your Dec. 12 issue, is to be a forerunner of what the average American is going to want in his new home—well, the designers of orange and other crates should become very successful.

Did Wanamaker's have to find a Swedish architect to show them how to put a lot of sticks and planks together in order to make a mess of an otherwise nice home?

WALTER S. KRAUS  
The Walter S. Kraus Co.  
Woodside, N. Y.

Sirs:

Does it take any special kind of packing case to make Jan Ruhtenberg's "furniture" or will just any old box do? I know where I can pick up a couple of coffee cartons if you think they'll be all right.

JOHN TIERNAN  
Huntington, W. Va.

Sirs:

Congratulations to Jan Ruhtenberg for his excellent furniture designs and to Wanamaker's. Why shouldn't interior and exterior decorators get together?

STANLEY C. REESE  
Washington, D. C.

## Mrs. Siddons' Hamlet

Sirs:

In your Nov. 28 issue you stated that Mrs. Siddons, a noted actress of the 18th Century, played the title role in *Hamlet*.

The American Literature Class of Masontown High School wishes to disagree with you. In the text book (*an Academy Classic* and a revised edition by Samuel Thurber Jr. and A. B. de Mille), it is stated

that Mrs. Siddons played only the roles of Ophelia and the Queen.

Please check on this and let us know which statement is correct.

ARTHUR BONESSA  
Masontown, Pa.

● Mrs. Siddons played both Hamlet and Ophelia on different occasions. Naomi Royde-Smith's *Portrait of Mrs. Siddons* relates that once in Liverpool she played Hamlet in "a costume of the most inconvenient modesty."—ED.

## Real Wage Rise

Sirs:

May I express my great appreciation for the coverage which you have given to the opening hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee and in particular, congratulate you for your selection of charts (LIFE, Dec. 12).

May I, however, for the sake of the record, correct an error in the explanation of the chart on Real Wages, an error which I believe was based on a slip of the tongue for which I was responsible. Real wages are now higher than they were in 1914 because prices have not gone up as fast as cash wages. However, the increase in real wages is less than the increase in cash wages because there has been a substantial rise in the prices of things workers buy since 1914. It is not true, however, that since 1914 prices have risen faster than wages.

ISADOR LUBIN  
Commissioner of Labor Statistics  
U. S. Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C.

## Mississippi, Missouri & Phelps

Sirs:

That was certainly a wonderful group of pictures on William Lyon Phelps in your Dec. 5 issue. I am enclosing a picture that I snapped of him when he was in St. Louis on Sunday, March 27, 1938.

He expressed a desire, when I met him at the train, to see the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri. To him, our going out there was a real pilgrimage. Of the several pictures that I took, this



PHELPS AND RIVER

one is really the best. The late Edward Hidden went with us, Yale, '87.

Professor Phelps just clambered down the bank to the water's edge, sprinkled a little of the water on his head as a tribute to the first meeting of the Missouri and the Mississippi and William Lyon Phelps. He turned, looked up at us, spread his arms and exclaimed that one of his life-long ambitions had been fulfilled.

Speaking of pictures, I think this is also noteworthy because it so well expresses Billy Phelps of Yale, hat off, not only saluting the river but, you might say, embracing the whole world in his lovable way.

WILLIAM K. HAVERSTICK  
St. Louis, Mo.

Only One  
in Ten Knows  
these Facts  
ABOUT EYES



QUESTION:—Whose advice should I first seek concerning my eyes?

ANSWER:—Your Family Physician's.

Q. Who will the Family Physician recommend?

A. Your Family Physician will recommend an Eye Physician (medical doctor).

Q. Why an Eye Physician, (M.D.)?

A. Because the Eye Physician with his medical training knows the eye in its relation to the body. He can determine whether headaches, nervous debility, etc., are due to eye trouble or have their origin elsewhere. When glasses are necessary he can prescribe them exactly for the corrective or relieving effect that is required.

Q. Who should fill my prescription for glasses?

A. Physicians recommend a Guild Optician—because the making and fitting of glasses call for the skill of a master craftsman. When your glasses are made by a Guild Optician, you are sure that they will be exactly as your Eye Physician prescribed them.

Q. Where can I find a Guild Optician?

A. There are Guild Opticians in 75 cities throughout the United States and Canada. Be sure to look for the Guild emblem.

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Opticians



Guild of Prescription  
Opticians of America, Dept. L. 2  
705-6 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Kindly send me booklet EYES and name of nearest Guild Optician.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

This One



96YX-LLJ-OSPO



# SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .



The Governor's Mansion in Kansas in 1856 was this six-room log cabin, home of Territorial Governor J. W. Geary. "Bloody Kansas" was then the scene of bitter riots over slavery.



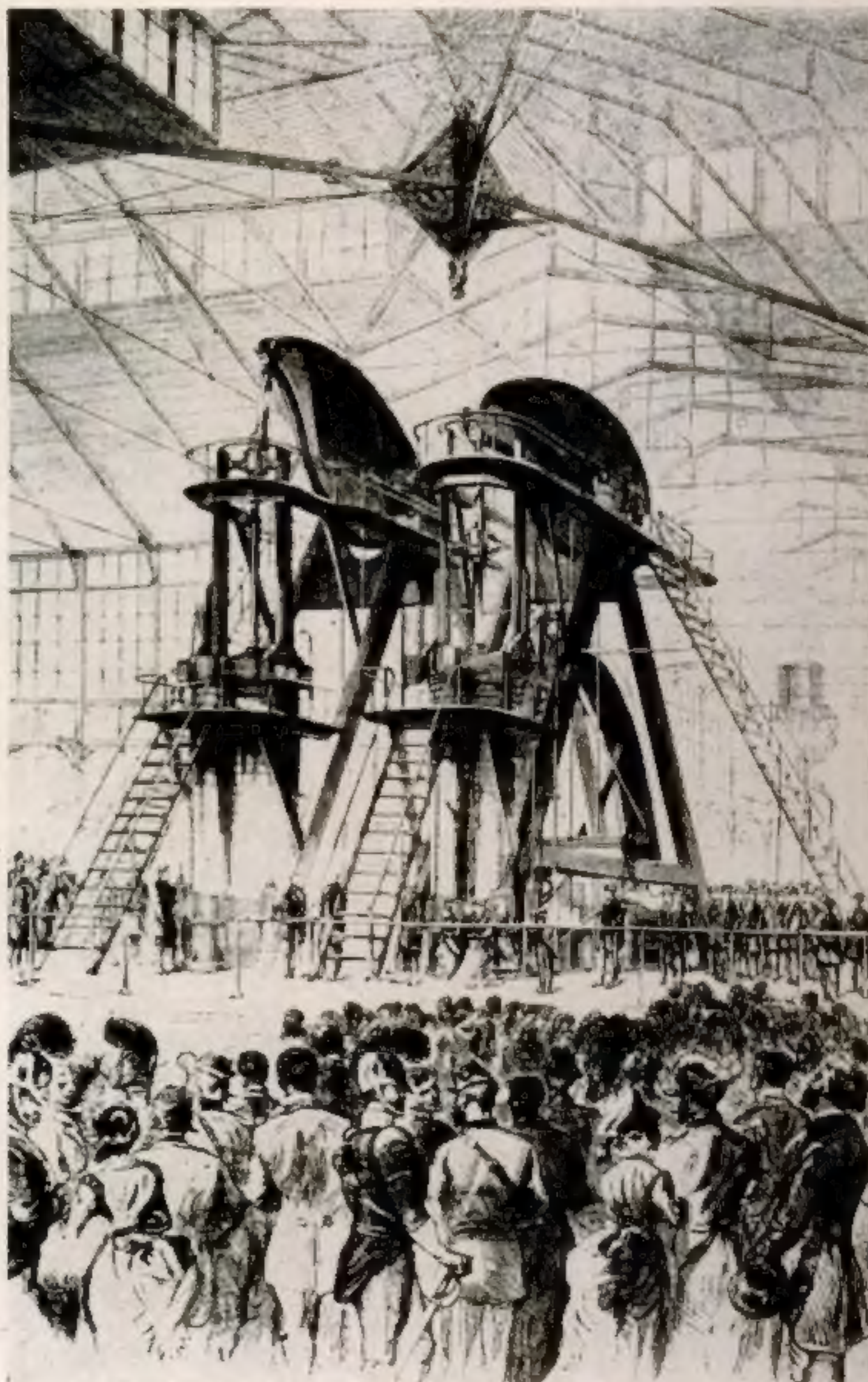
Society bathed at Newport, R. I., before the Civil War in long-sleeved tunics. The women also wore long skirts. To protect their eyes from the sun some swimmers wore wide straw hats.



At West Point, the summer rendezvous of pretty girls (heavily chaperoned) and gallant cadets was the Cozzens Hotel. Here is Winslow Homer's drawing of one of its romantic "hops."



This hoop-skirt factory was part of the budding Machine Age in the North. It employed 1,000 girls and used sewing machines. "Smart girls," said the owners, could easily make \$4 a week.



The marvel of the day was the great Corliss steam engine. President Grant and the Brazilian Emperor (at center of platform) started it at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876.



## ...THESE ARE OF THE U.S.'s YOUTH

The last half of the 19th Century was, for the U. S., a period of national adolescence. Between the Civil War and Spanish War, the country grew from a predominantly agricultural, frontier society, enjoying simple comforts, to a predominantly industrial, urban civilization, enjoying many of the greatest luxuries the world had ever known.

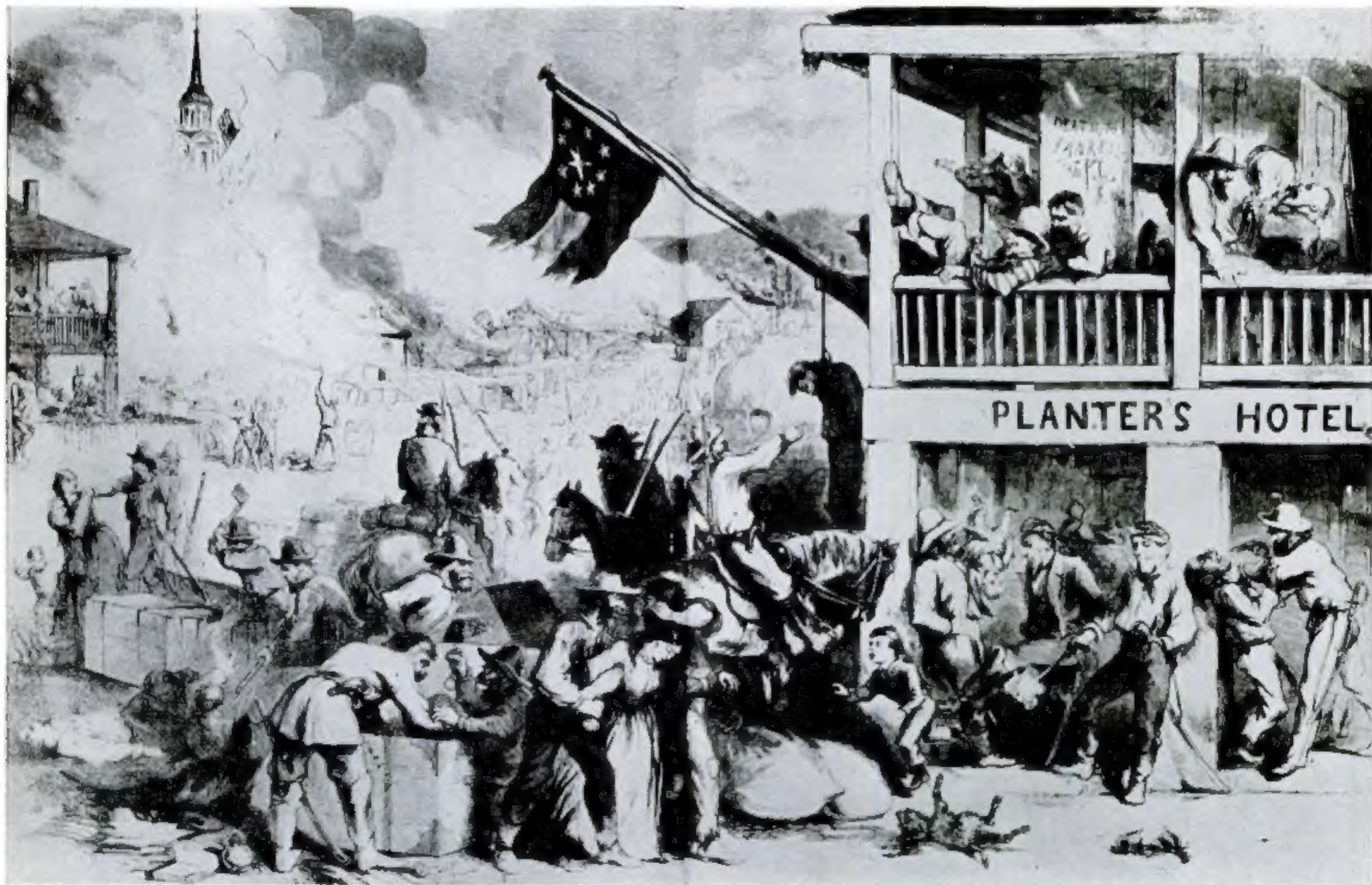
This period of changing American life found its Boswell in *Harper's Weekly*, the most representative illustrated magazine in America. It faithfully mirrored great conflicts, like the Civil War and Railroad Strike of 1877, and new inventions, like the electric light and phonograph, together with novel customs like "eating saloons" and traveling circuses. In Thomas Nast and Winslow Homer, *Harper's* had two great artists. But the artistic merit of their work was limited because photoengraving was then an unknown science, and their pictures had to be printed from crude hand-carved wood blocks. Their drawings appear sketchy by present standards, but readers of that day considered them accurate.

The countless drawings which *Harper's* published between 1857 and the turn of the century have now been collected in book form by John A. Kouwenhoven and published by Harper Bros. (\$3.50). They give us a complete, vivid picture of American life in those years such as back issues of *LIFE* may someday give future generations of American life today.



This luxurious "Palace Hotel" car was the pride of the Union Pacific R. R. in 1870. Hot meals were served and

passengers sat on plush seats amid ornate wall decorations. Gas light was used and some cars were air-cooled.



An early atrocity picture of the Civil War showed John Morgan and his Confederate cavalry band raiding Kentucky. Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, was not there, but he drew

this gruesome picture showing drunken soldiers hanging civilians, attacking defenseless women and firing a church which flew a U. S. flag. Notice baby held upside down at right.



## SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



### The Greatest FLORSHEIM VALUE in 47 Years!

Founded with an urge to excel, Florsheim has always made fine shoes . . . and today's Florsheims are even better than their distinguished ancestors. In truth, it is this policy of continuing improvement that has built the largest quality shoe business in the world. From the standpoints of style and stamina, fit and finish, lasts, leathers and labor, the Florsheims of today are the greatest dollar values we have ever been privileged to offer . . . a strong statement when you consider that Florsheim, for years, has been the unquestioned leader in the fine shoe field. No matter what you have been paying for your footwear, Florsheims give you more for your money. *Styles illustrated above, The RAMBLER, S-825, \$8.75; The GARFIELD, S-509, \$8.75; The SAXON, S-682, \$10.*

\$8.75  
SOME HIGHER

THE  
*Florsheim*  
SHOE

*The Florsheim Shoe Company • Manufacturers • Chicago*



Edison's first electric train was this ingenious contraption which ran at Menlo Park, N.J., in the early 1880's. The rails were electrified and the locomotive picked up current through its wheels. Visitors came from all over the country to enjoy a ride on this new form of transportation, forerunner of the modern electric engine.



Electricity's first contribution to the art of healing came in 1881 when Alexander Graham Bell (left), inventor of the telephone, and an assistant located the assassin's bullet lodged in President Garfield's abdomen by means of an electrical detector. The current was supplied by batteries (inset) located in the next room.



New York's first subway was this block-long underground tube through which a cylindrical car was alternately blown and sucked by a steam-powered blower. The car had room for 20 passengers who sat on comfortable divans along sides. Daring citizens paid 25¢ for demonstration rides, but the project was abandoned in 1872.



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**LIFE'S COVER:** The checked adornment framing the face of pious-looking Elinor McIntyre is a 1939 wimple. The dictionary defines a wimple as "a pennant or streamer; a covering . . . formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin." Wimples were the forerunners of hats. By the 13th Century, French Grandes Dames were wearing wimples under round hats. In later centuries, beauties such as Diane de Poitiers, La Belle Ferronnière and Madame Récamier helped immortalize the wimple. For more 1939 wimples, see p. 52.

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Co-starred with  
Virginia Bruce  
in Columbia's  
"There's That  
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*To All Life's Readers*  
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Any Magazine Ever Attracted

**LIFE**

*wishes*

*A Happy  
New Year*



# LIFE

Vol. 6, No. 1

January 2, 1939

## JAPAN SLAMS THE "OPEN DOOR" AND THE U. S. BEGINS TO FIGHT



JOHN HAY

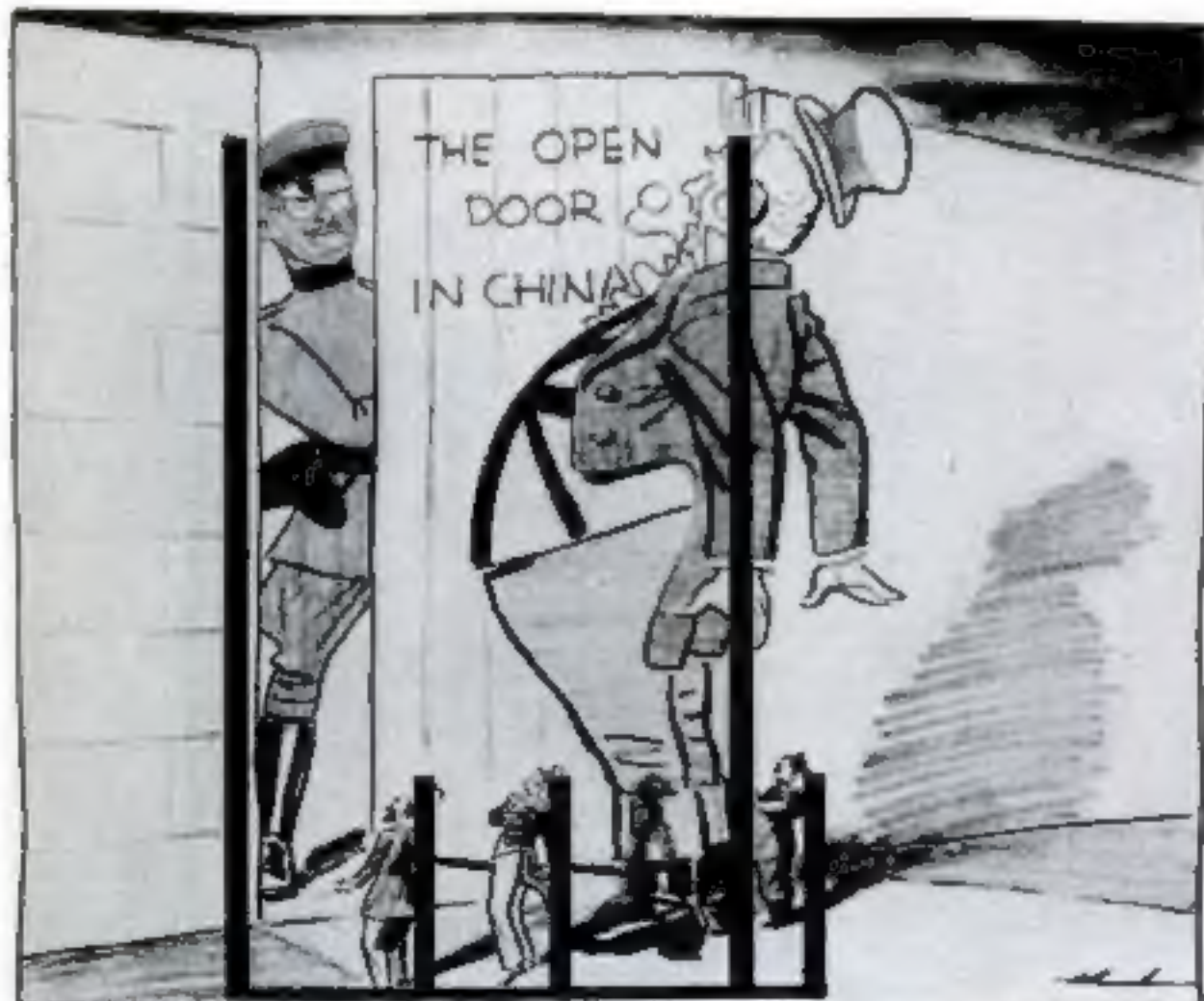
China was fixed as a natural preserve for white businessmen by the "Open Door" policy framed in 1899 by U. S. Secretary of State John Hay (left). By that time the power of the white men had frightened Japan into making itself strong in the modern industrial world. Ever since it has asserted its yellow man's superior rights over other yellow men, specifically the Chinese. Now and then, in 1895 and in 1921, white men have slapped back Japanese imperialism. But in the last three months of 1938 Japan finally slammed shut the "Open Door" in China. The man who

did it was the cocky Japanese at right with the big scar under his ear—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

The timing was perfect. Japan's allies, Germany and Italy, scored a victory at Munich in September. Hankow fell in October. Japan put off answering a U. S. protest, but set forth the general idea that hereafter all the yellow men of East Asia will work together and that white men will no longer be top dogs. Still stronger stuff was an announcement that Japan now considers Charles Evans Hughes's Nine-Power Treaty of 1921 obsolete. (This revoked Japan's advances in China during the World War.) Finally on Nov. 18 it told the U. S. that "the ideas and principles of the past" no longer apply in China. The new idea was defined by Arita as an anti-Communist bloc of Japan, China and Manchukuo.

What the U. S. was to do was hastened by a sharp warning by Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that if the democracies do not help China, the U.S.S.R. will. On Dec. 15 the U. S. Export-Import Bank handed Chiang a \$25,000,000 credit for trucks and gasoline. Britain is to lend more. Said Arita grimly, "If this is a political gesture, it is a very dangerous political gesture." A spasm of rage and fear passed over Japan.

The cartoon below graphs relative investment in China, in millions of dollars, of Japan, France, the U.S., Britain and the U.S.S.R.



1,300 200 250 1,200 275







NO. 1 JAPANESE IN CHINESE WATERS IS VICE-ADMIRAL OIKAWA (CENTER, UNDER SHINTO SHRINE). LEFT, CAPTAIN FUKUTOME, RIGHT, SEATED, REAR ADMIRAL KUSAKA

## THE JAPANESE NAVY HOLDS THE YANGTZE

The war in China is now being fought 500 miles inland but the Japanese Navy is right at the front. There, near Hankow on the Yangtze River, these pictures were taken by LIFE's Photographer Paul Dorsey. The smiling officer above is the top Japanese sailor in China—Commander of the Third Fleet Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, telling his plans to his Chief and Vice-Chief of Staff. He is on his flagship, the 2-year-old mine layer *Okinosima* which has a 16½-ft. draught. (The Yangtze channel here is 23 ft. deep.) The men at right, dressed for *sumō* (wrestling), are on the 5,000-ton light cruiser *Sendai* on the Yangtze.

Oikawa's job is to keep the white men off the Yangtze as well as to maintain the blockade of all China's ports. He got his job last April as one of the ablest strategists in the Japanese Navy. A month ago, after the capture of Hankow, he and the general on the opposite page issued on their own responsibility a flat order to foreign ships to keep off the Yangtze. Their logic was simple: that if the Japanese Navy had not cleared the Yangtze of Chinese river booms, mines and forts, the white men's ships could not have navigated the Yangtze anyway. The Japanese, Oikawa pointed out, had cleared the river "for military purposes," not to facilitate foreign trade. Ergo, the Yangtze, as "part of the battlefield," must remain closed to foreign shipping.







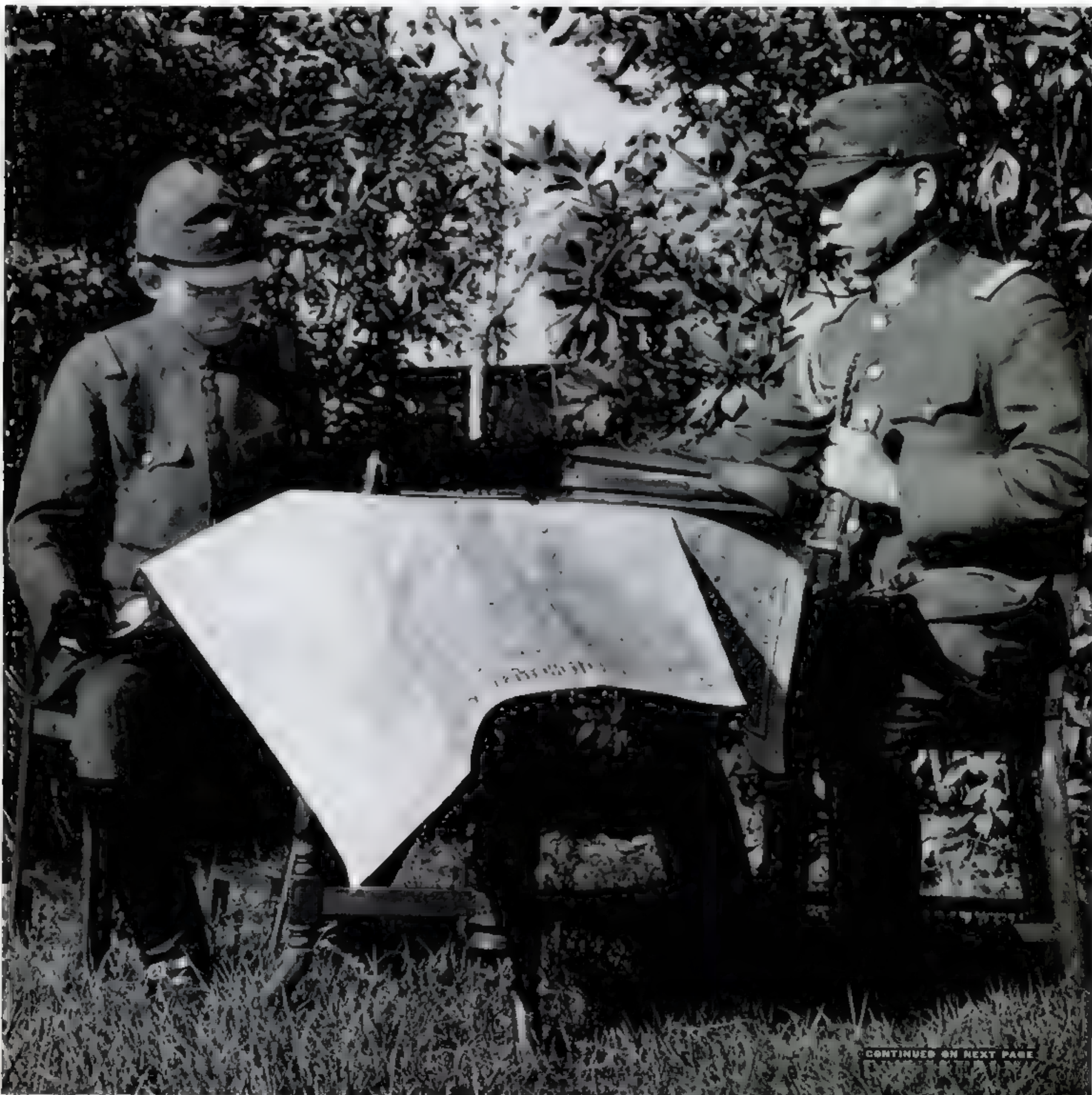
## THE JAPANESE ARMY HOLDS CHINA

**T**he top Japanese soldier in Central China is the 59-year-old little man at the left of the table, below—General Shunroku Hata. When he conquered Suchow last May, he announced that in the “hop, skip and jump to Hankow,” Suchow was only a hop. It took him five months to finish the skip and jump into Hankow, now his headquarters.

Little Hata last year became one of Japan's military Big Three, as Inspector General of Military Education and later a member of the Supreme War Council. Like his opposite number in the Navy (*opposite page*), he was chief of his service's Air Service. Last February after the Japanese Army's rape of Nanking had revealed the appalling collapse of discipline among the little yellow men, Hata was put in charge. He has done a little better than his predecessor, though not much.

Lately he has specialized in such effective mobile units as that at the left, to fight the demoralizing Chinese guerrillas. The mechanized unit shown in Hankow has light machine guns mounted on scout motorcycles, while behind comes a tank. His answer to Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's announcement of wholesale guerrilla tactics was: “We are prepared and unafraid. These bands will be nothing but successors to the bandits for which China has been famous. They do not count.” As for all the diplomatic trouble with the white men that he runs into, he says, “My job is to fight. I don't know anything about politics.” Nevertheless General Hata has not done badly at politics either.

GENERAL SHUNROKU HATA (BELOW, LEFT). COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN CENTRAL CHINA, CONQUEROR OF HANKOW, LISTENS TO HIS CHIEF OF STAFF



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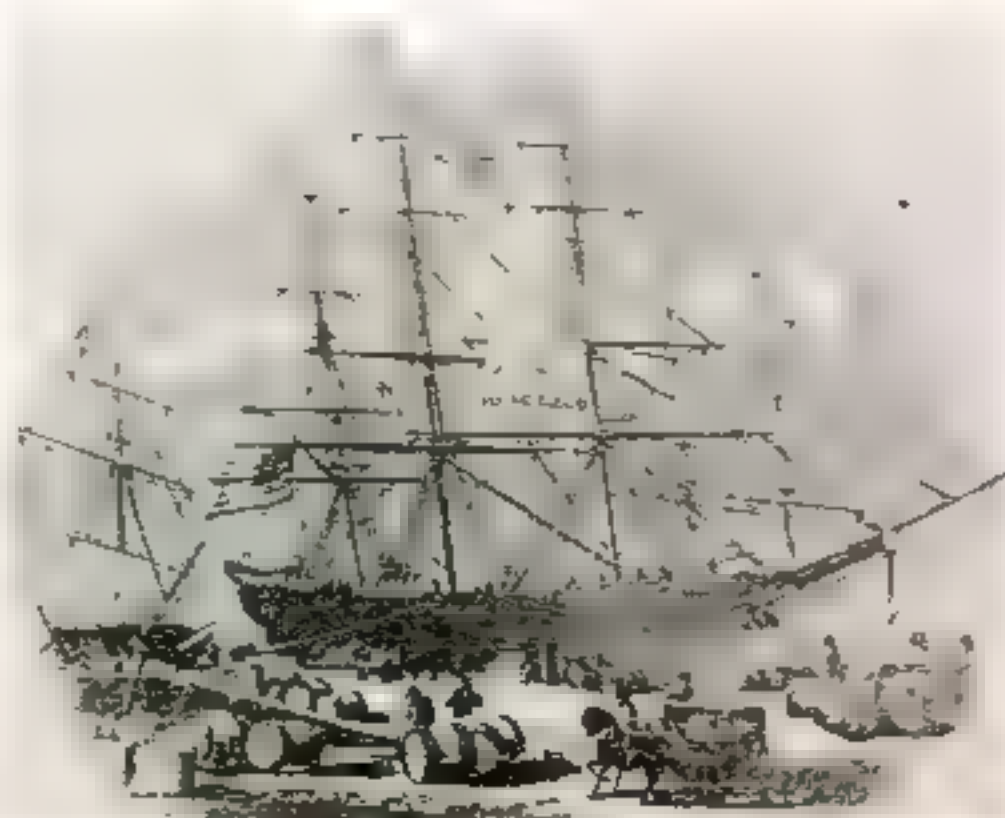
# HOW THE U.S. HAS KEPT THE DOOR TO CHINA OPEN FOR A CENTURY



**1** Caleb Cushing got first U. S. treaty (1844).



**2** The Cushing treaty first defines extra-territoriality.



**3** China trade booms in Yankee clipper ships (tea, ginseng, chinaware, sandalwood, silk). Above, *The Flying Cloud*



**4** Commonest American china pattern is derived from a Nanjing design showing an elephant. Doves are souls.



**8** Sample of the white man's work in China is Great Britain's destruction of the Emperor's Summer Palace in the 1860 war. The Chinese still preserve these ruins as a reproach.

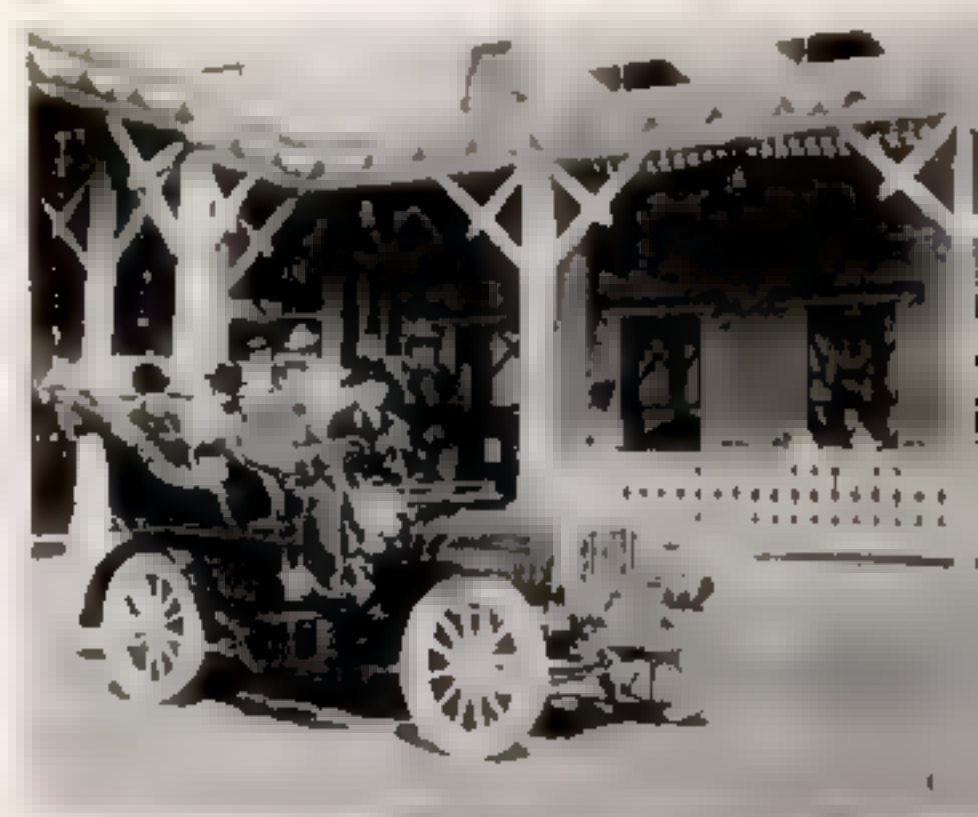


**9** White men's money pours into China missions after 1860 treaties. U. S. investment, some \$30,000,000. Above, U. S.-supported Baptist University of Shanghai, now built by Japanese.



**14** After the Boxer Rebellion against the "foreign devils" had been beaten by foreign troops, China reluctantly began

to modernize itself. The contemporary government troops above are still wearing the old-fashioned Manchu pigtail



**15** Roosevelt I invites to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, the peace conference after the Russo-Japanese War.



**19** At Washington in 1921, Nine-Power Conferencees include (center) Britain's Balfour, U. S.'s Chairman Charles Evans Hughes, France's Briand



**20** U. S. money went into China via National City Bank.



**21** Texaco fuel oil is sold to freighters outside Shanghai by an affiliate of California Texas Oil Co. The Japanese Navy fought close by.





**5** Opener of Japan was U. S. Commodore Matthew Perry.



**6** Over Japanese protests, Perry and 300 armed U. S. marines and sailors land in Tokyo Bay in 1853 with President Fillmore's letter to the Mikado.



**7** Products of the industrial West (steam engine, stove, ax, scythe and grindstone) are presented by Perry to Japan, win first trading treaty.



**10** Villainess was China's reactionary stupid Empress-Dowager Tzu Hsi.



**11** In 1900 Chinese jingoes, inspired by Empress, beat drum for Boxer Rebellion.



**12** White men in Peking defend themselves against fanatic Boxers with gun named "Our Betsey."



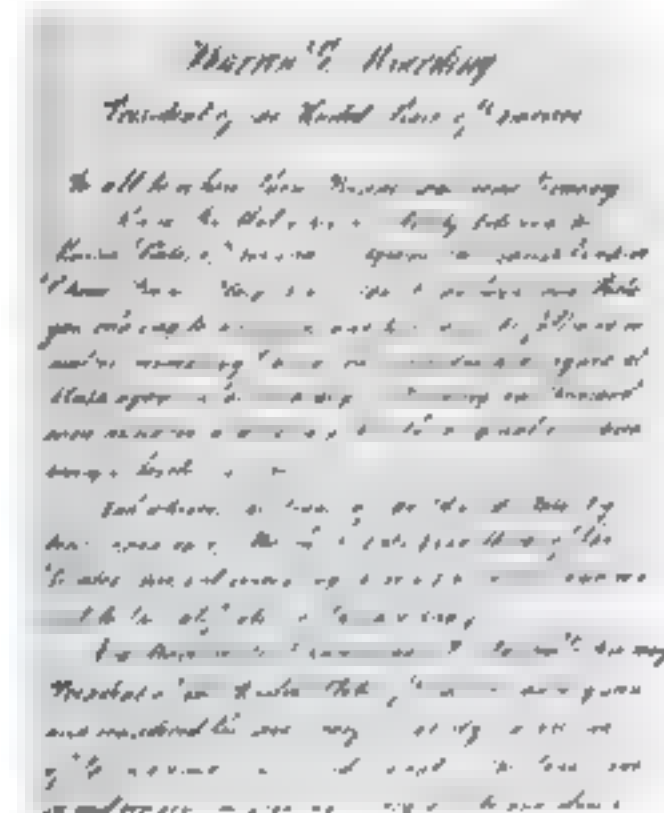
**13** French version of Boxer Rebellion shows white women offered a hand by Boxers.



**16** American imperialism flowers briefly after Spanish-American War in the 1906 world tour of the U. S.'s "Great White Fleet."



**17** "The Yellow Peril" becomes a white man's worry. Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II himself drew this cartoon of the Nordics versus Buddha.



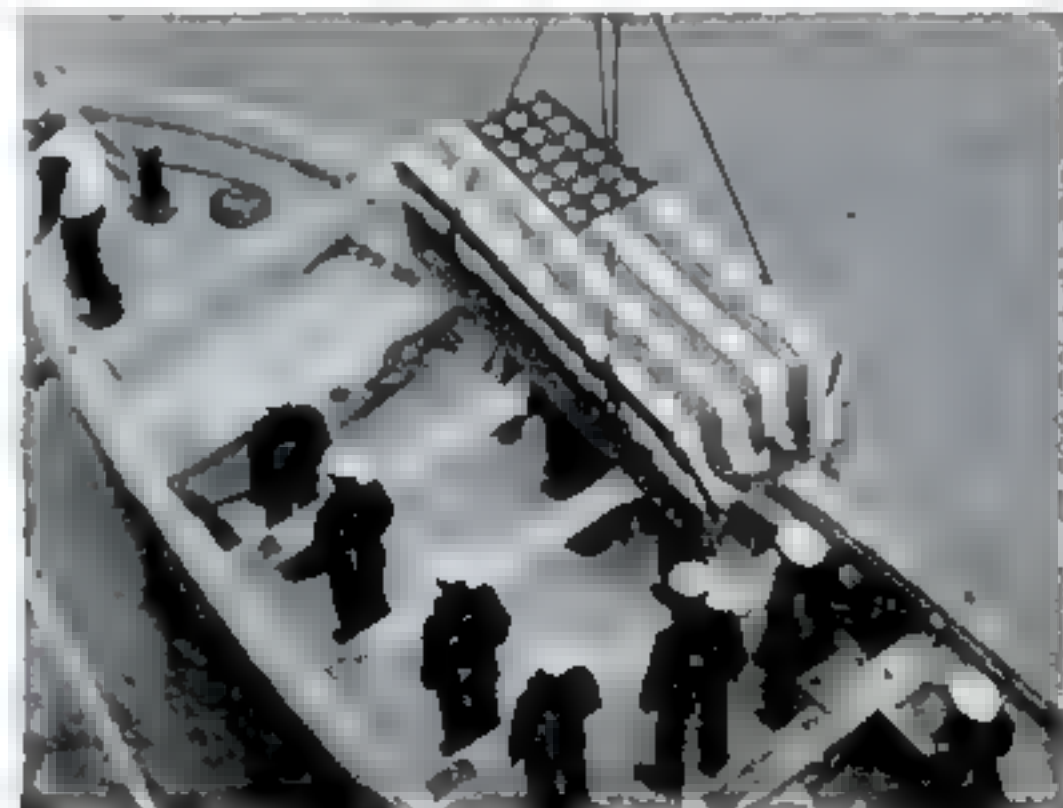
**18** A check is given Japan's imperialism by 1921 Nine-Power Treaty.



**22** Shanghai citizens, fleeing the Japanese conquerors, pass the Westinghouse agency of Mustard & Co.



**23** Socony gasoline has a smart filling station for foreigners' cars in the international city of Shanghai.



**24** Friction between U. S. and Japan explodes when Japanese planes sank U. S. gunboat Panay (LIFE, Jan. 10).



# LIFE ON THE NEWSFRONTS OF THE WORLD

## Roosevelt asks Americans if they will pay the price of their indignation against dictators

Not since the World War had there been less peace on earth, good will toward men than at Christmas, 1938. No cheek-turner, America was making its voice heard with the rest in the bitterly quarreling family of nations.

LIFE leads off this week with news of how the U. S. Government is striking back at Japan as that ambitious nation seeks to edge American business out of China (*see p. 7*).



ICKES

The week brought still tougher talk toward Nazi Germany. Speaking before the Cleveland Zionist Society on Dec. 18, Secretary Harold ("The Man of Wrath") Ickes barked that the Nazis in their abuse of Jews were displaying the manners of "that period of history when man was unlettered, benighted and bestial," berated Henry Ford and Charles A. Lindbergh for accepting decorations from "a brutal dictator who . . . is robbing and torturing thousands of human beings." On Dec. 21 in Washington, the German Chargé d'Affaires called at the State Department, on instructions from Berlin, to demand an official apology for these "coarse and insulting" remarks. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, having had plenty of time to consult his boss, President Roosevelt, was primed for the visit. Icily he told the Nazi diplomat, in effect, to tell his boss, Adolf Hitler, to go to hell. The Government-controlled German press, he pointed out, has regularly been vilifying American officials from the President down. The Nazi protest hence came with "singular ill grace." Furthermore, Mr. Ickes' opinion of Mr. Ford and Colonel Lindbergh, he declared, is none of Germany's business and Mr. Ickes' opinion of the Nazi pogrom represents the overwhelming sentiment of the American people.

President Roosevelt's current foreign policy was further clarified that day in an amazing document issued by Nevada's Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Its terseness belied the wordy Senator's assertion that it came only from his own head.



WELLES

Full text:

"1. The people of the United States do not like the Government of Japan.

"2. The people of the United States do not like the Government of Germany.

"3. The people of the United States, in my opinion, are against any form of dictatorial government, Communistic or Fascistic.

"4. The people of the United States have the right and power to enforce morality and justice in accordance with peace treaties with us. And they will. Our government does not have to use military force and will not unless necessary."

Unless necessary. Indisputably, the American people do not like the governments of Japan and Ger-

many. Few Americans could fail to feel a glow of satisfaction at Mr. Welles's telling-off of Adolf Hitler. Undeniably he was right in saying that Americans overwhelmingly hate and despise Nazi brutality toward German Jews. But moral indignation is a luxury for which a nation must be prepared to pay. Tough talk by a government is not only dangerous. It is worthless unless the government is ready to back up its words with bullets.



PITTMAN

President Roosevelt doubtless hopes that Germany and Japan can be whipped into line by talk and money alone. But thus far neither has shown any disposition to respect anything but a readiness and willingness to fight. The course on which America is now embarked may well lead, not tomorrow but in time, to a showdown on that issue.

Last week President Roosevelt was asking the American people, in unmistakable terms, if they are willing to pay the price of their indignation. There is no question of their answer to his call to rearm for national defense. Were they further willing to use their arms, if necessary, "to enforce morality and justice?"



ATHOLL

husband has a right to Britain's only private army, was sure she would win. But most of the Highlanders decided that the "Red Duchess" case against Chamberlain did not quite make sense. She lost, 12,000 to 11,000. Prime Minister Chamberlain, who is not a man to back down, boldly chose for his Christmas card this year a picture of a plane labeled "Munich, September, 1938," and got a vote of confidence in the Commons, 340-143. A new Chamberlain tone of reproach toward the Dictators had not hurt his position.

"U. S. A. Failure No. 1" was the way Nazi newspapers headlined stories of the Lima Conference last week as Argentina, following the example set by the U. S. in the past 20 years, stubbornly continued refusing to enter into any "entangling alliance" which would

make Western Hemisphere solidarity more than a lofty declaration of principle.



VLADIMIR

Adolf Hitler to wrest the Ukraine from the U.S.S.R. aroused the last chief of the Czarist provisional government, General Anton Denikin. Said he in Paris: "White or Red, our Fatherland remains our Fatherland. Whoever may aid Russia's enemies cannot call themselves patriots, no matter what ideological excuses they may use for taking money to fight their own people." He said that the Germans had long ago told him their plan to seize the Ukraine and drive on Stalin's own home state of Georgia.



DENIKIN

### PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Few weeks ago New York's lively Mayor LaGuardia, who last year proposed that Adolf Hitler be exhibited in a Chamber of Horrors at the New York World's Fair, received in the mail a cartridge and swastika-daubed message threatening him with death unless he stopped his attacks on the Nazis. Since then police have tried harder than ever to guard the elusive Mayor. But on Dec. 20 as he skipped up the City Hall steps, an addled ex-WPA worker scurried up behind him, felled him with a blow to the head. As the Mayor went down he grabbed his assailant's leg and prepared to give battle, but police and attendants beat him to it (*below*). The attacker was quickly hauled off to a Bellevue psychopathic ward and game little Mayor LaGuardia, at once buckling down to business, greeted sympathizers with a deprecatory grimace on his superbly photogenic face (*see opposite page*).



LA GUARDIA GOES DOWN



CHAMBERLAIN

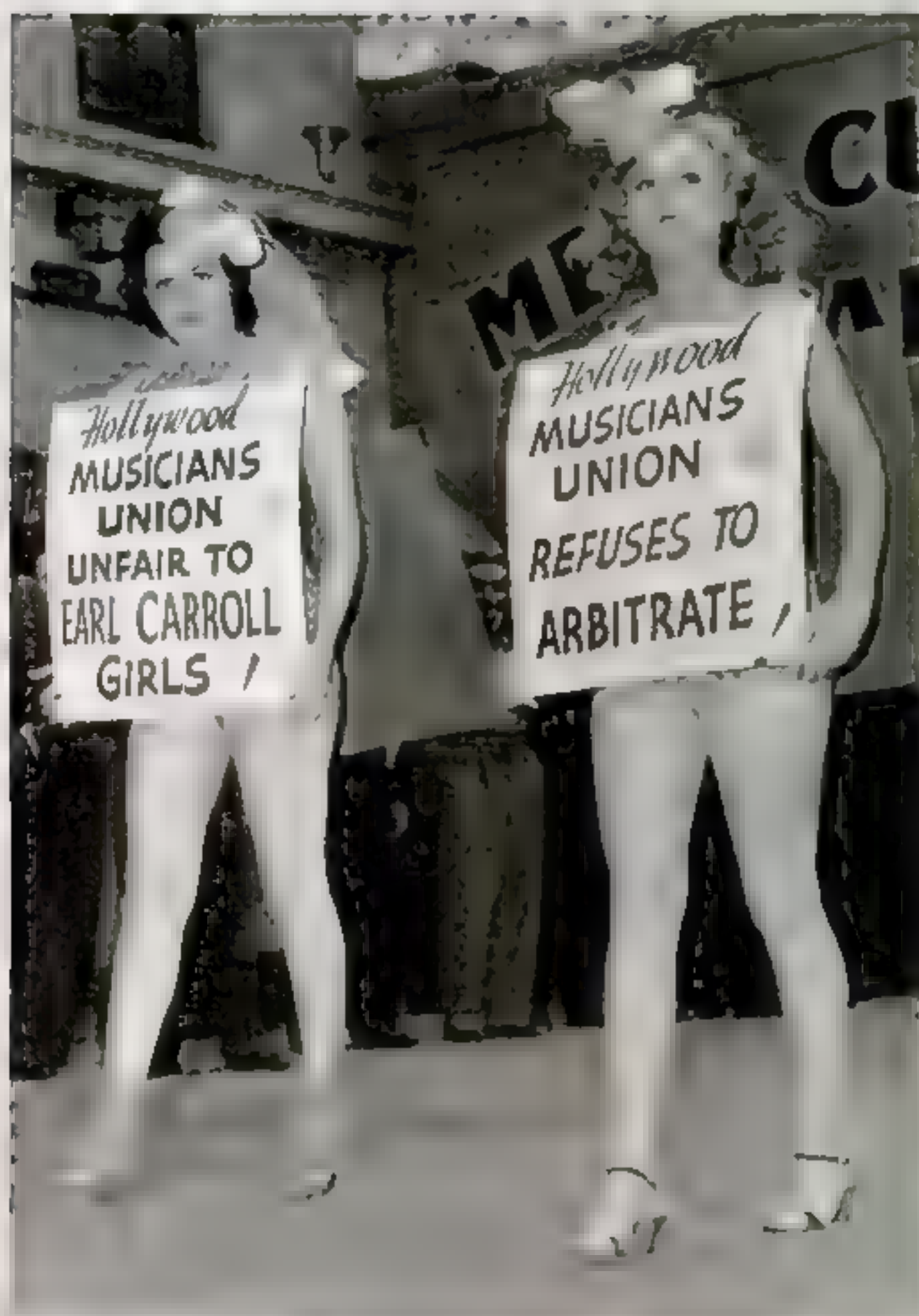




New York's Mayor LaGuardia after he got socked



## CARROLL GIRLS PICKET MUSICIANS IN A LOS ANGELES LABOR DISPUTE



In Los Angeles on Dec. 16 ten beautiful legs pined back and forth outside the Musicians Union Hall. Above the legs were big placards charging the Hollywood Musicians Union with contumacy and meanness toward Earl Carroll girls. Reason for the picketing was a complaint by Orchestra Leader Ray Cavanaugh that Carroll had invited him to play at the opening of his new night club Christmas night, then had broken his promise. The Musicians Union backed Cavanaugh, decreed a musical boycott on the restaurant. Carroll chorines, worried about their jobs, promptly declared war on the union, treated Angelinos to the prettiest picketing pictures of the year.



## SWEDEN'S KING GIVES PEARL BUCK THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE



In the Stockholm Concert House on Dec. 10, Mrs. Pearl Buck, author of *The Good Earth*, became the third American to receive the Nobel Prize for literature. Before a brilliant crowd of diplomats, former prizewinners and nine members of the Swedish Royal Family (*above*) she curtsied low and received a parchment certificate bound in tooled leather, the Nobel medal and a check valued at \$67,975 from 80-year-old King Gustaf (*above*). In deference to the King, she then negotiated the difficult maneuver of walking backwards across the hall and up the stairs to her place on the podium, while the King and the assemblage held their breath.





## FIRST NAZI AIRCRAFT CARRIER IS LAUNCHED IN BID FOR SEA POWER



**A**t Kiel on Dec. 8, Nazis launched the *Graf Zeppelin* (above), first of their two aircraft carriers. Built as a combination aircraft carrier and cruiser, the new 10,250-ton ship is designed "to operate on the blue waters of the Atlantic." At the launching, Field Marshal General Goring (*walking behind Hitler*) shouted: "Freedom of the seas is only for the strong." This set diplomats wondering whether the new ship marks the start of a German challenge to American and British supremacy on the Atlantic similar to Germany's pre-War challenge. Week later in a Berlin theater Hitler waved to friends as he celebrated another building program, this time of roads.



## A PARADISE GIRL DOES HER STUFF FOR A NEW JERSEY MORALS BUREAU



**T**he strip-tease treads a never-ending tight-rope between public demand and community conscience. Last year blonde Della Carroll was *première strippeuse* at New York's Paradise restaurant. When people complained, police made her add more gauze to her wardrobe. On Dec. 20 Miss Carroll was scheduled to dance in Newark, N. J. Before she could appear the New Jersey Liquor Commission and the Newark Public Morals Bureau required her to stage a private showing for their benefit. Censors watched judiciously (below) while Miss Carroll went through her act (above). Their ruling she could perform in Newark provided she replace her fig leaves with brassiere.







Ground was broken for Irvin Works May 22, 1937. Mr. Irvin wields shovel. New President Fairless stands at left.



Polished steel plaque, marking event shown in picture at left, now stands in Irvin mill.



A year ago the first units of the Irvin Works were beginning to rise on the hill, 227 feet above the

Monongahela River. To create this plateau, 4,300,000 cubic yards of earth were moved and graded.

# BIG STEEL

It opens its new "Mill on the Hill,"

No. 1 industrial job of the decade

On Dec. 15 the greatest steel city in the world dedicated its greatest mill, the new \$45,000,000 Irvin Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel). Sprawling across a 650-acre plateau above the Monongahela River 15 miles south of Pittsburgh, the "Mill on the Hill" lighted its furnaces just 19 months after its namesake, William Adolf Irvin, then president of U. S. Steel, turned the first shovelful of earth at ground-breaking ceremonies in May, 1937 (left). Opening of the plant marked the climax of a vast program of modernization and improvement, begun by U. S. Steel in 1928, and consummation of the most ambitious industrial construction job undertaken anywhere in America since the Depression began nearly a decade ago.

For its Big Show, Big Steel hired special trains out of New York, Chicago and Cleveland, transported to Clairton, Pa., some 90 officials of the corporation and over 1,500 directors and executives of affiliated and customer firms. Proudly they were led on a 5-mile walk through the gargantuan plant. They saw cherry-red billets of steel passing between mighty rollers, emerging in white steaming ribbons, racing from stand to stand at 20 m.p.h. They saw golden sparks splashing from the flying shears. And they saw the finished sheets and coils of steel and tin plate that would go from the "Mill on the Hill" to make auto bodies, roofing, oil tanks, enamelware, kitchenware, coffins, toys, spectacle-cases and cans.

The apotheosis of efficiency, U. S. Steel's new mill is capable of producing at capacity 600,000 gross tons a year. So complex and versatile is its machinery that one worker will be able to encompass the duties of four men in older, obsolescent plants. With Big Steel now operating at only 58% of capacity, the Irvin mill's completion is said to mean that at least seven Carnegie-Illinois works, employing a total of 10,900 men, are slated for abandonment. Of these the "Mill on the Hill" will absorb 2,500 to 4,000. Estimated daily payroll: \$30,000.



The "Mill on the Hill" consists of 17 buildings. In left foreground you see the hot strip mill. In the distance are the tin mill divisions. The mills will be operated on a smoke-

less basis, gas being used throughout. Liquid wastes will be treated before discharge into the river. Building with bell in right foreground is the Ahquappa Sunday School.





The hot strip mill is the first operation in the vast organism of the Irvin Works. Here the 5-mi. tour of the premiere visitors began. The glow at the extreme right is caused by

heated slabs emerging from the furnaces prior to rolling. Thence they pass on a conveyor through giant roughing stands (rollers) which compress the slabs into hot steaming strips.



The annealing division tempers steel after rolling. Coils of strip steel, cooled and cleansed, are placed on raised platforms. Over them are lowered huge furnaces (left) which are

heated to 1,600°, kept there for ten hours. This second heating removes strains induced by gigantic pressures of rolling. Railroad tracks are part of the 13-mi. network in plant.



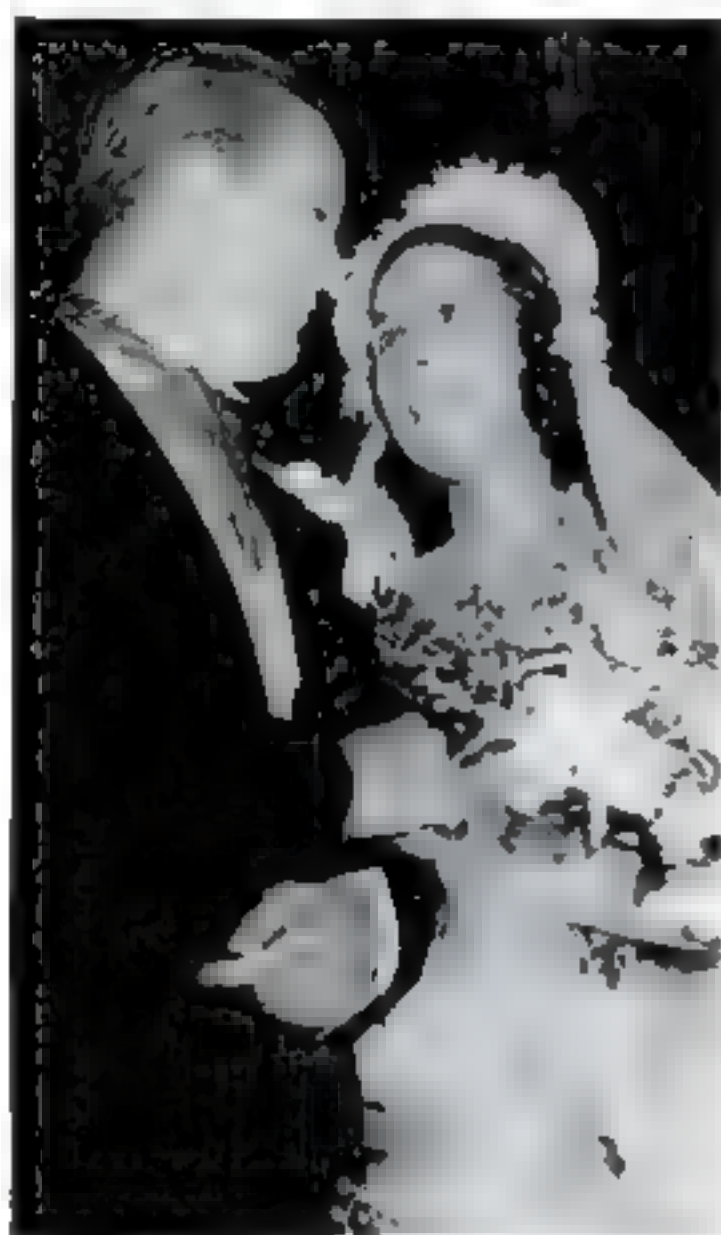
## ONE HALF OF THE NATION PUT MONEY ON GAMES OF CHANCE DURING 1938



Playing it down the board is this happy devotee of roulette at a gambling party staged by the Elks of Tonopah, Nev., on Dec. 10. Tonopah is no more addicted to gambling than other communities in Nevada, which of all States looks most tolerantly on games of chance. That Americans like to gamble is a well-established fact.

A poll released last month found that one out of every two people in the U. S. invested money in various forms of gambling during 1938. Significant was the discovery that church and charity lotteries were the commonest media of speculation. The party shown above is a charity affair, held for the benefit of Tonopah's community chest.

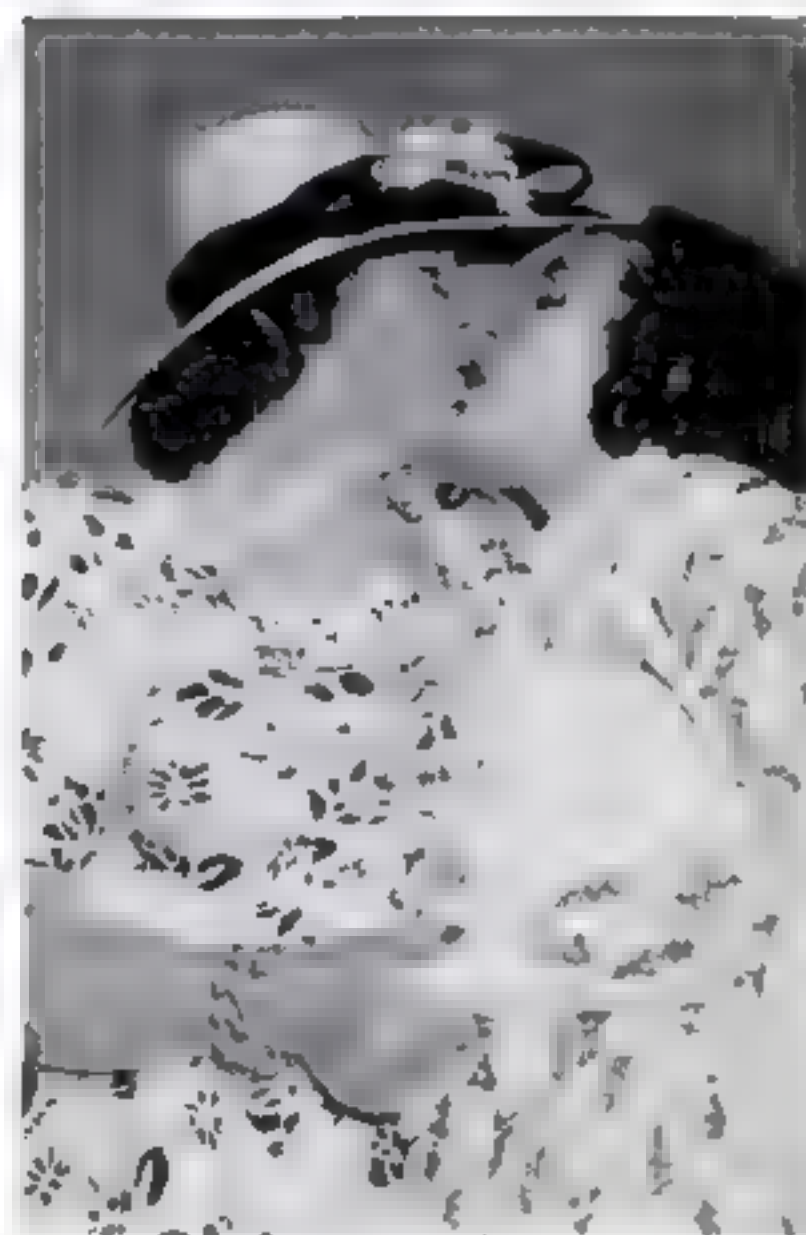
## ANOTHER GLAMOR GIRL GOES OUT OF CIRCULATION IN PALM BEACH WEDDING



Two of America's big fortunes were merged in Palm Beach, Fla., Dec. 10, at the wedding of Glamor Girl Gloria Baker (\$10,000,000: Bromo-Seltzer) and Henry J. Topping Jr.



(\$7,000,000: tin plate). Miss Baker wore a white satin gown and veil of antique *point de senze* lace, and carried white orchids and lilies. Goblets were shattered after toasts had



been downed in champagne (center). At the right you see the departing bride getting a goodby kiss from her mother, Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim Vanderbilt Baker Amory.



## A MASTER OF CANDID PHOTOGRAPHY SEES STATESMEN AS REMBRANDT MIGHT



Like a Rembrandt painting is this striking photograph by Dr. Erich Salomon, father of modern candid photography, at a private meeting of Dutch and South African statesmen at The Hague on Dec. 2. Dr. H. D. Van Broekhuizen, South African Minister at The Hague (left), has his chin on his hand. Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Dutch Pre-

mier, gesticulates. Dr. J. A. N. Patijn, Dutch Foreign Minister, listens with hands clasped to elegantly-bearded Dr. Hendrik Muller, former South African Minister at Prague. They met to welcome Oswald Pirow, South African Defense Minister (far left), during his European tour to sound out opinion on giving Germany and Italy colonies.



A brotherly hug was bestowed on Glamor Girl Gloria by her half-brother, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, horse fancier. It was he who gave her away at the altar. Her father, Ray-



mond T. Baker, former Director of the Mint, died in 1935. Socialite gagsters tied the conventional assortment of merchandise to the rear of the Toppings' car (center). At Mi-



ami airport, bride and groom boarded a plane for the Bahamas. A week before, in Connecticut, Topping's first wife, the former Jayne Shaddock, won a divorce and \$250,000.



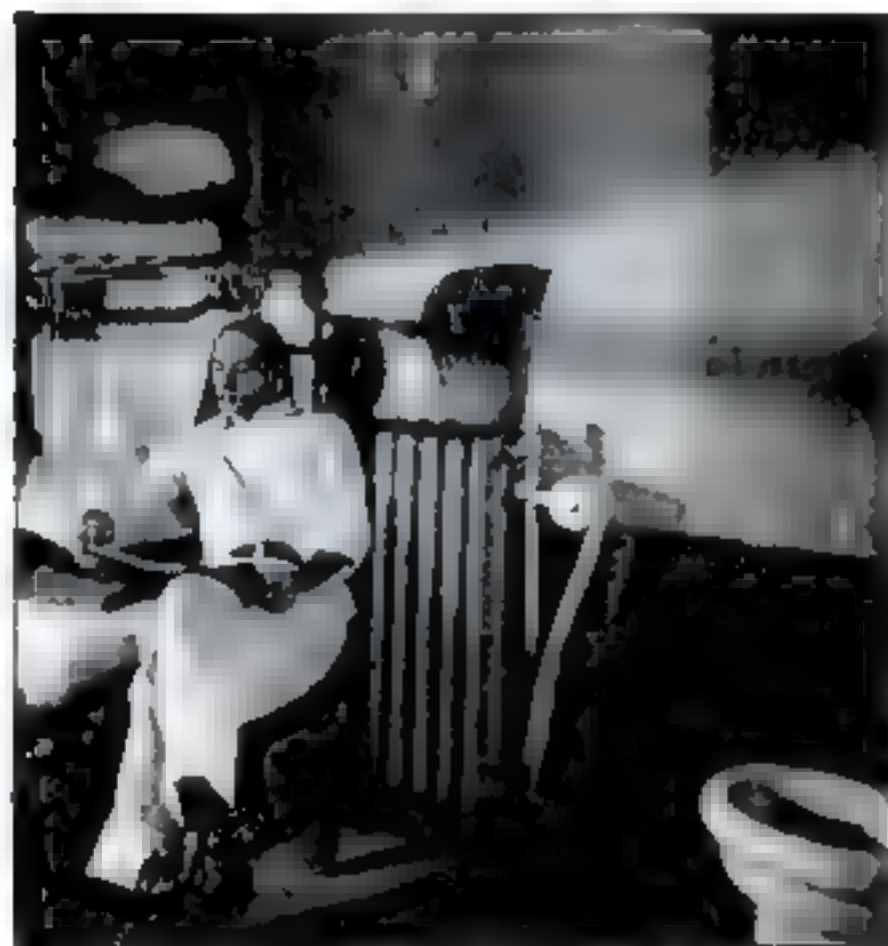
# AN ALABAMA PRISON GIVES ITS WELL-BEHAVED INMATES A TWO-WEEK CHRISTMAS PAROLE

Several progressive prisons in the South give "Christmas paroles" to prisoners who have behaved well during the year. At Kilby Prison, near Montgomery, Ala., a serious riot led Governor Bibb Graves to put in the system in 1927. In Alabama's estimation it has been a success. No riots have occurred and of 3,023 convicts paroled all but 63 have returned.

On Dec. 18 Kilby's doors again swung open to let 149 of its 1,638 inmates go home for a happy vacation. For the next two weeks they were free to enjoy a normal life, limited only by their promise to return to prison by 8 p.m. Jan. 1.

One of these lucky men is Robert E. Hodges, 35,

guilty of rape in 1931 and serving a 25-year sentence. By trade he was a piano-tuner, and in prison he has been leading the prison band. Although refused a pardon, his good behavior has made him a trusty whose main duty is to serve meals to inmates of the death cells. In 1936 he was given a test parole, which was revoked when his wife wrote the Pardon Board that he got drunk and deserted his family. Last year he was given his first Christmas parole, and this year he was given another. LIFE's photographer spent the first day of freedom with Hodges, saw him welcomed home by his family, watched him work in his yard, play the piano in his parlor (opposite page).



A trusty, Hodges lives in a modern cell. It is 8 ft. square, with bunks, wash basin, toilet and chair.



He brings food to Adolph Smith, murderer, sentenced to die Dec. 30.



Warden Boswell checks Hodges out, as he goes on his parole dressed in "civics."



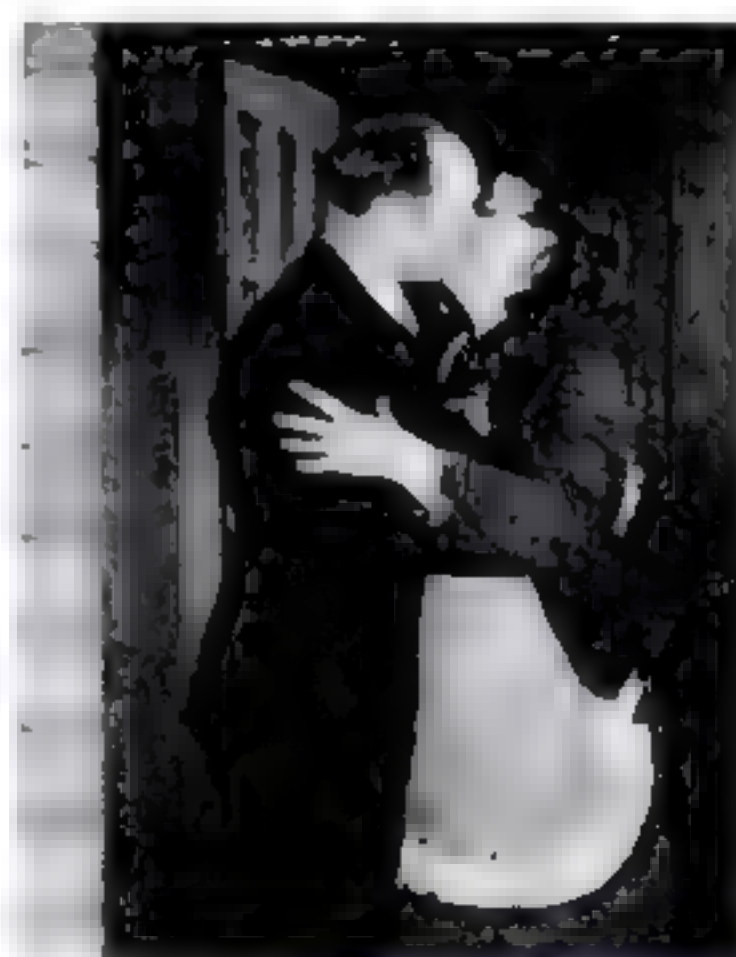
Out of the prison, Hodges walks unguarded and at liberty for the first time in a year.



Temporarily free, he walks briskly to his home on the city outskirts. But he is honor-bound to return to prison Jan. 1.



Hodges arrives at the front door of his neatly-furnished frame bungalow, which is located across the street from the edge of the prison property.



His wife gives him a big hug of welcome. He married her in 1930 when she was a widow.



His first meal at home in a year is a treat for his family. Boys are stepsons, girl is a daughter-in-law, child is a neighbor's. Two more stepsons are absent.



After lunch he plays in the open air with his favorite dog. Working clothes feel good.



The first job he turns to is sticking and dressing one of the pigs his wife raises to help support the family.





"HOME SWEET HOME"



## HOLLYWOOD REPRODUCES THE RIVIERA

One hundred and twenty tons of sand were dumped into this corner of stage No. 1 of the Hal Roach studio, Culver City, Calif., for the big Riviera beach scene in *Topper Takes A Trip*. Director Norman McLeod (in white slacks, arms folded, in front of foremost group at left) is about to shoot a scene in which Constance Bennett, as a ghost, pulls the bathing trunks off an Italian count who is courting Topper's wife. Stand-ins for Billie Burke and Alexander D'Arcy are under the second umbrella from the left. At bottom, left to right, are a prop man (with suspenders, seated), an electrician, a group of assistant directors, an actor (in trunks), another electrician. A still photograph is being taken at left center. Beside the camera, in a straw hat, stands Roy Seawright, wizard of camera tricks, whose "materializations" and "dematerializations" of two impertinent ghosts made *Topper* (LIFE, July 26, 1937—one of 1937's funniest comedies. Now, in its sequel, he uses more tricks, adds even more hilarious screen magic. Even this production shot was turned over to him when Director McLeod finished it. To see what he did with it, turn the page.







CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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## Hollywood's Riviera (continued)

## HERE'S HOW ROY SEAWRIGHT MAKES HIS CAMERA TRICKS

**M**ovie tricks are as old as movies themselves. As far back as 1895, Georges Méliès, who ran a magician's theater in Paris, discovered how to create screen magic. By stopping his camera crank on the Place de l'Opéra and, after a pause, starting it again, he found that a passing omnibus had been replaced by a hearse. Later he discovered dissolves, double exposures, slow, rapid and stop motion. All these devices were taken over by such U. S. comedy pioneers as Al Christie, Mack Sennett and Hal Roach.

Graduates of these early film makers are a group of trick experts who now head "special effects" departments in major studios. It is they who convey, in ten seconds of film, the passing of ten years, or the burning of a city, or a telescoped concept of war. Their commonest effect is the "lap dissolve," in which one scene fades out while another, overlapping it, fades in.

A master of this celluloid magic is Roy Seawright, head of Hal Roach's "special effects" laboratory. Last year, in *Topper*, he made hats fly through the air, auto tires be changed by invisible hands, shower water bounce off the body of an invisible bather. Since some of his effects were not patented, he refused to reveal how they were done.

Now, in *Topper Takes A Trip*, Seawright contrives still more astonishing wizardry for a sequel in which the "sophisticated spook" (Constance Bennett) reconciles Topper (Roland Young) with his estranged wife (Billie Burke). Among his 70 effects are a "zipper dematerialization," in which Miss Bennett vanishes from head to foot as she makes a downward zipper movement, and the "half materialization" of her dog, whose forepart goes barking around a hotel. How Roy Seawright performs such miracles is shown, for the first time, on these pages, but the process is sometimes so intricate as to defy brief explanation.

The beach effect is relatively simple. It is called a "matte" (or "mask") shot, because half the film in the camera is masked while it is being photographed. The big set on the previous page is thus shot only on the lower half of the film, while the masked upper half remains unexposed. One of Seawright's artists then paints a 3-foot picture of a Riviera hotel, whose base is matched with microscopic precision to the top of the balustrade line in the beach set. Finally, the original beach film is run through the camera again and the painted hotel is photographed on the upper unexposed half.

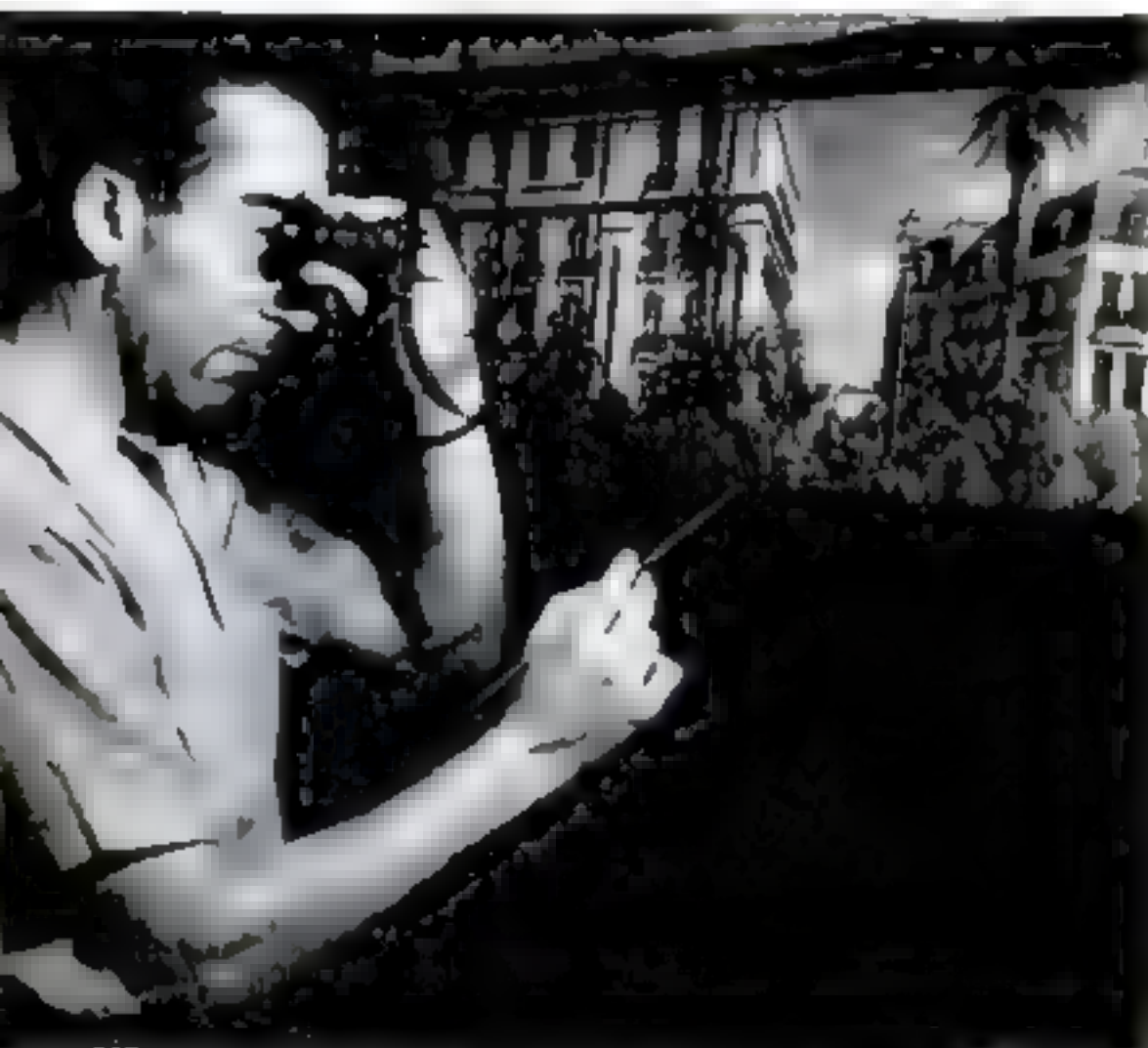
Trick disappearances are more complex. In such scenes as the champagne bottle strip (above right), Roland Young goes through his action before the camera until Constance Bennett is due to "materialize." Then the camera stops, Roland Young "freezes" (i.e., remains motionless) until Miss Bennett takes her place, and the camera starts again.

The negative of this scene is then developed and given to Roy Seawright. In printing positives of this negative, he manipulates the intensity of light in such a way that, for 2 ft. of film (32 frames), Roland Young successively "fades out" while, in a similar strip, Miss Bennett successively "fades in." The two strips are then overlapped. Young, being in both, remains constant. Miss Bennett, not having been in the "fade-out" strip, seems to "materialize."

For still more spectacular shots, like the disappearance in the third strip right, Seawright uses ingenuity beyond simple explanation. Only photographic experts—and not many of them—can understand what is meant by "traveling animated mattes," shooting alternating positive and negative mattes."



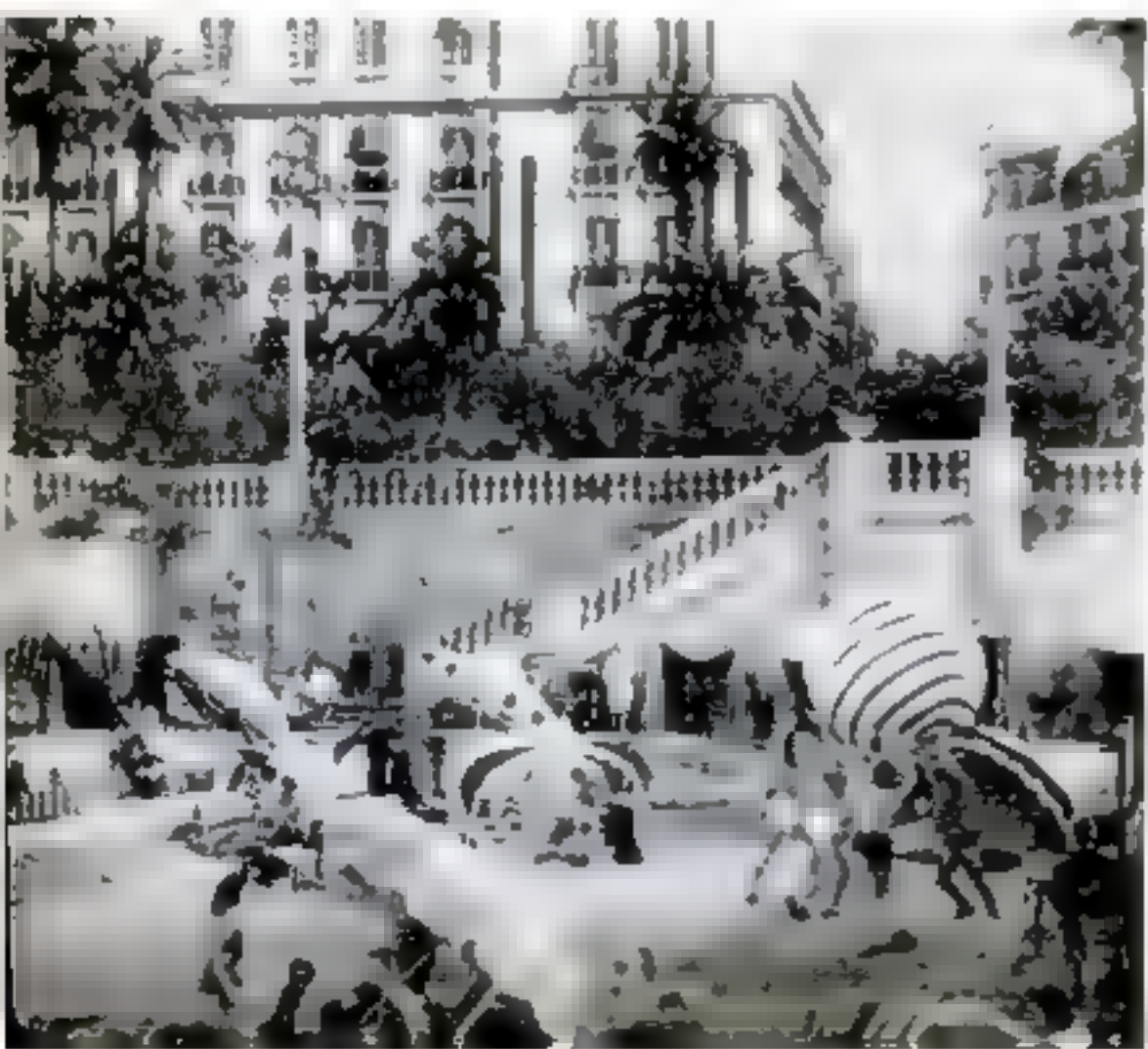
The big Riviera scene on the previous page is photographed on only half the film. The masked upper half remains undeveloped.



A Seawright artist paints a hotel on a 3-ft. board. With a magnifying glass he checks bottom line to fit top line of beach film.



The finished painting (above) is now photographed on the undeveloped upper half of the beach film to produce picture below.



BOTTLE LEAPS FROM WAITER'S HANDS INTO WINE COOLER MOVING L. TO R.



The bottle that leaps from waiter's hand is worked by wires. Director Meliod, sketches for each scene.

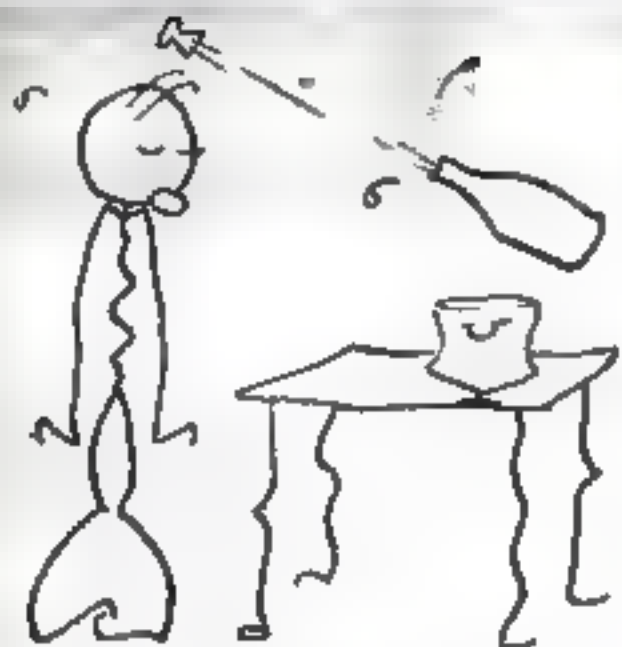


The baron's scheme to part Roland Young and his wife (Billie Burke, at door) is foiled by Miss Bennett's "materialization."



On a glass plate Seawright paints a "matte" (mask) for the "dematerialization" of Constance Bennett in the strip above.





WANT ROLAND ON LEFT AS CORK  
POPS OVER HIS HEAD —  
HOLD BOTTLE IN THIS POSITION



WOULD LIKE CONNIE TO MATERIALIZE IN MOVEMENT  
KEEP HER TRANSPARENT FOR FIRST LINE OF DIALOGUE —



CONNIE SHOULD BE FULLY MATERIALIZED  
BEFORE SHE RETURNS BOTTLE TO WINE COOLER



The popping cork which Roland Young ducks is also a wire trick. McLeod's drawings are seen in Dole pineapple ads.



Camera stopped while Constance Bennett walked on scene. Transparent effect was made by "overlap" of two film strips.



At the end of Seawright's strip of "overlap" he has a complete "materialization." Note how exactly pictures follow sketches.



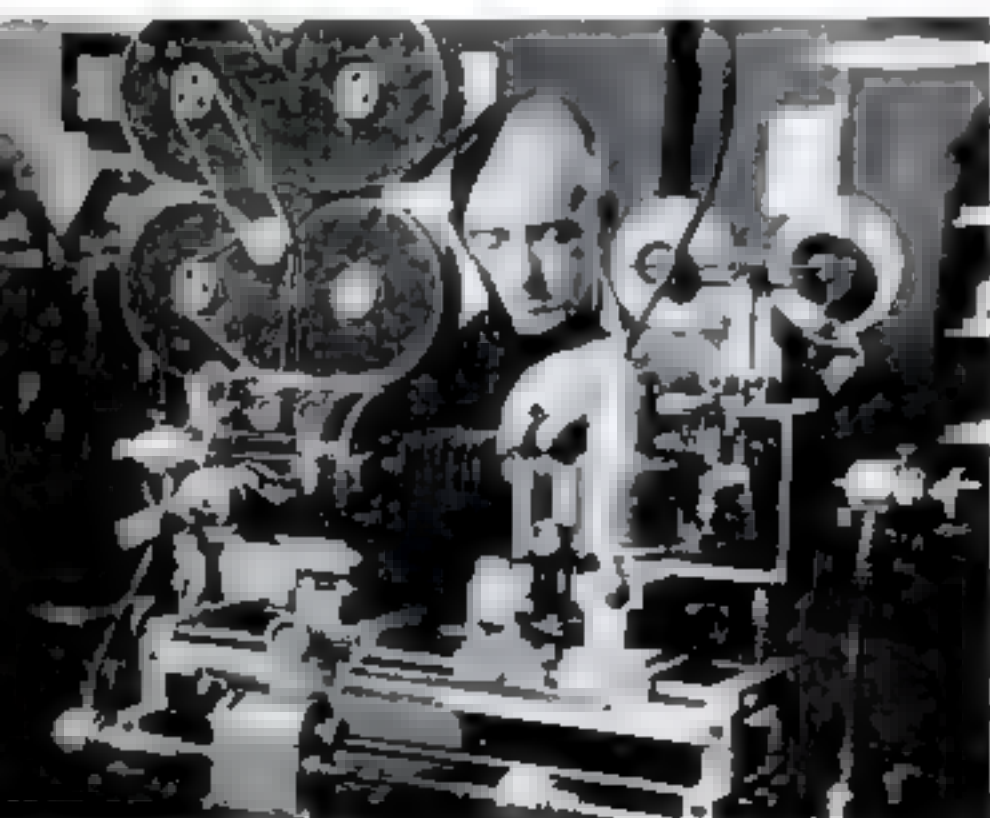
Her job done, Connie starts "dematerializing" when Billie Burke leaves in a huff. She vanishes slowly from head to foot.



Her pajamas remain suspended in mid-air, then collapse. For this trick, Seawright employs a "traveling animated matte."



All that remains, when baron turns, are Connie's pajamas on floor. Microscopic precision is necessary for the complete effect.



This is the printing machine on which Seawright makes disappearance effects with mattes and overlapping film strips.



To illustrate for LIFE how "animated mattes" are made, Seawright paints one of waiter's head in second strip above, left.



The final matte for the waiter looks like this. By this process Seawright makes transparent ghosts out of flesh and blood actors.



## FIRST AMERICAN MONKEY COLONY STARTS ON PUERTO RICO ISLET

**W**hen the S.S. *Comma* docked in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in late November, it unloaded 500 rhesus monkeys and 25 gibbons, the largest shipment of animals ever to have completed the 12,000-mile trip from India to a U.S. territory. Still in their cages, the animals were transported to the uninhabited 36-acre Santiago Island, off the coast of Puerto Rico. There, after undergoing a series of tests proving they were free from disease, the macaques were released fortnight ago to form the first free-range primate colony in the Americas.

Main reason for the colony is to breed thousands of healthy animals of known ancestry at low cost for medical experiments—particularly infantile paralysis. Because Mahatma Gandhi is preaching against the exportation of the sacred rhesus monkey from India, this may well be one of the last shipments to this country.

The project is sponsored by the Puerto Rico School of Tropical Medicine, Columbia and Harvard Universities and directed by Dr. C. R. Carpenter of Columbia. The only human beings who will inhabit small Santiago Island with the monkeys and take care of them are Primatologist Michael I. Tomlin, *below*, and his wife. Because the island has a tropical climate and rich vegetation, the well-protected monkeys should reproduce even more rapidly than they do in India. Rhesus monkeys have a laboratory value of \$8-\$24.

Because he is considered sacred in India, the rhesus is dominating, undisciplined and bad tempered. Sexually promiscuous, he contrasts sharply with the monogamous, well-behaved gibbon. Besides studying their respective family behaviors, Dr. Carpenter and visiting scientists will conduct psychological tests and experiment on causes and cures for tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and depression. Progress of this work will be reported by LIFE in a future issue.



**A baby monkey** climbs up the hairy chest of Primatologist Tomlin who, with his wife, cares for colony. The rhesus is not as tame a pet as leopards.

**RHESUS: LIFE SIZE**





Branded with a number for later identification in each monkey's ear before he is released. Animals were tested for diseases and only those in perfect health were set free.



A flying leap to liberty was made by this monkey after two months' confinement in a cage. Some timorous monkeys refused to leave their cages, had to be coaxed out with bananas.



Infant monkeys explore a coral reef on Santiago Island in search of food. Scientists will feed rhesus when natural food supply is exhausted. Below: mother rhesus takes her child wading.





SCIENCE

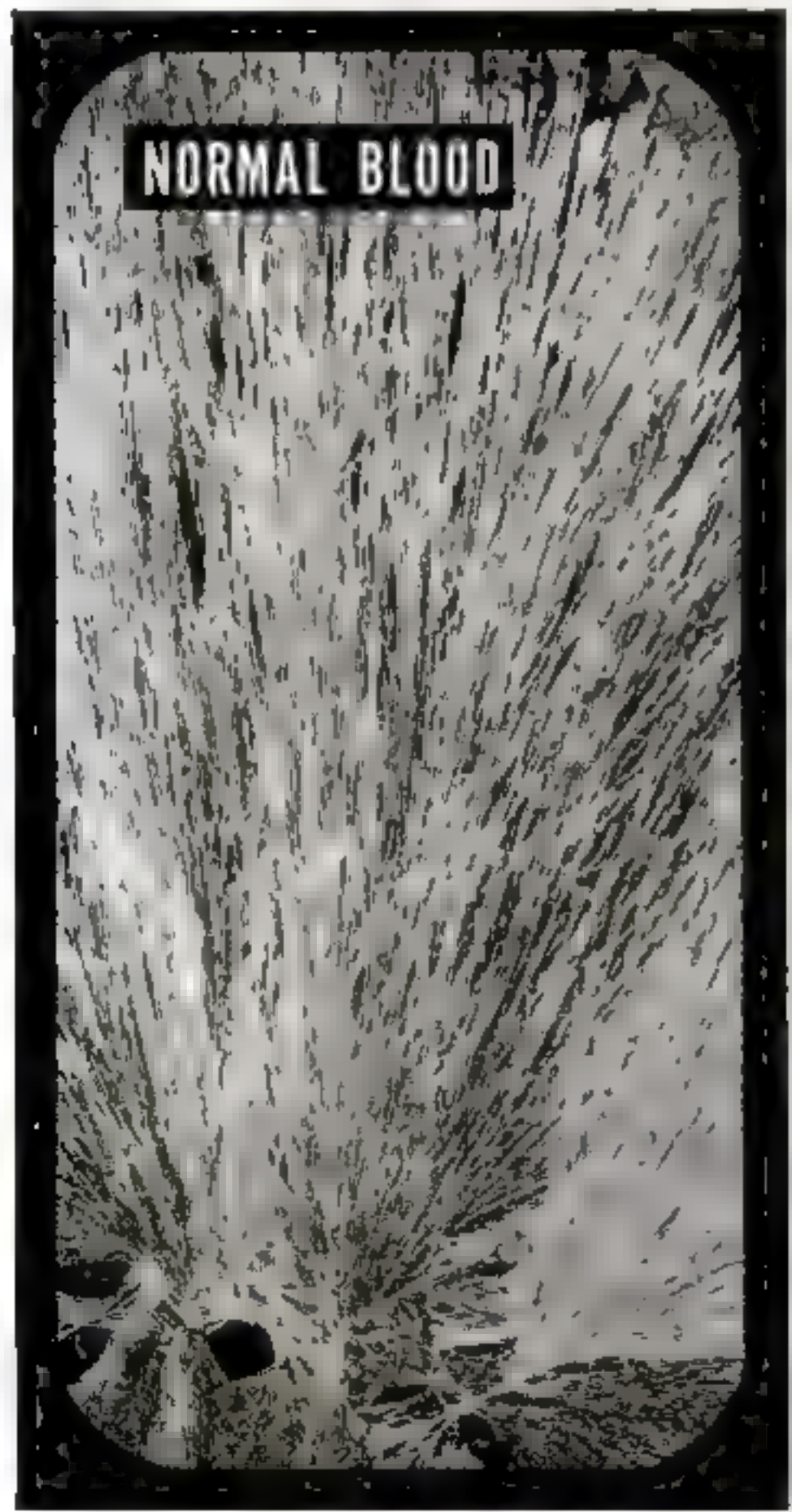
DISEASES ARE DIAGNOSED BY CRYSTALLIZED BLOOD



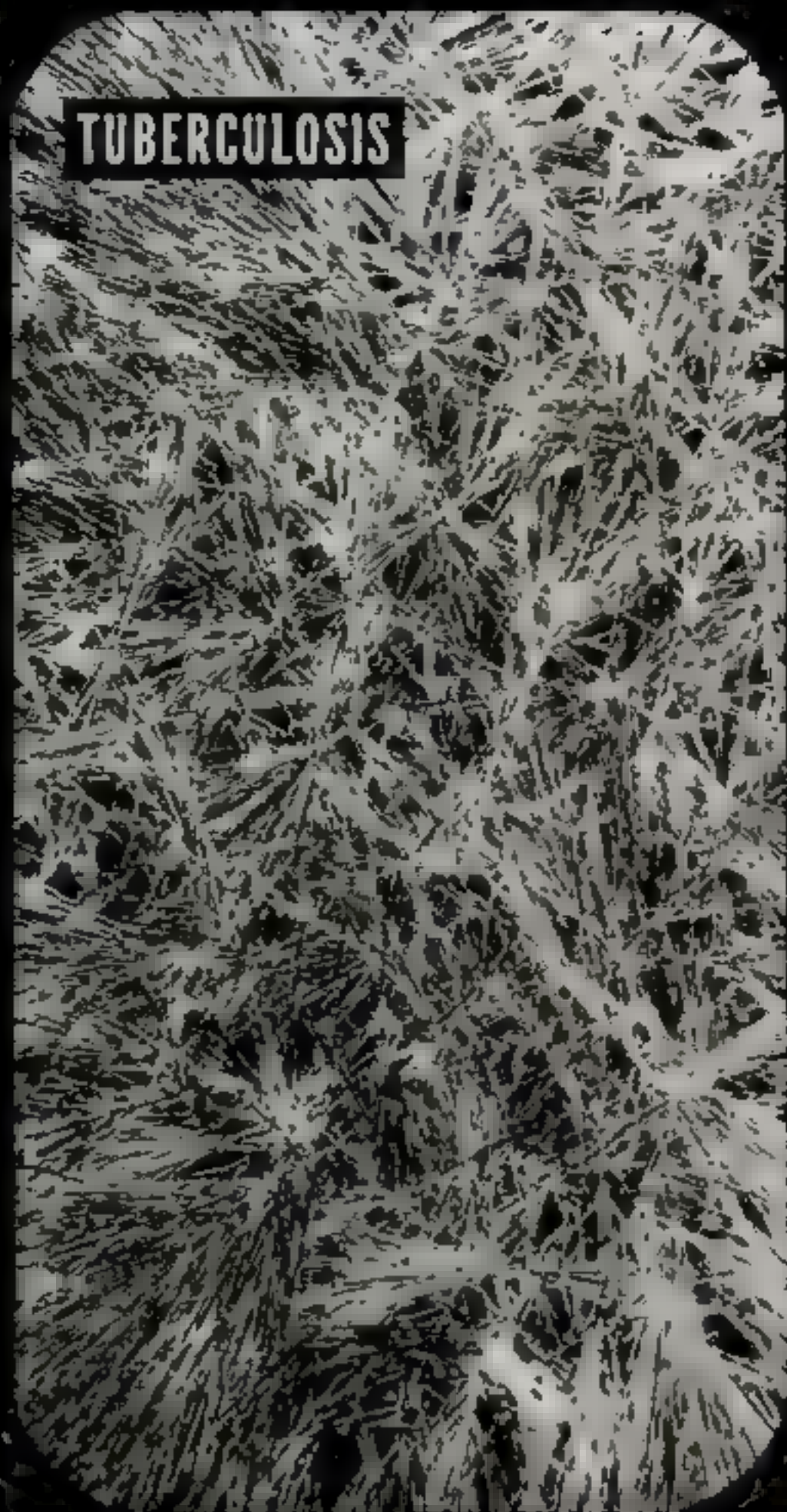
What may be one of the most invaluable discoveries in the field of medical diagnosis was announced recently before the French Academy of Medicine in Paris. Developed by Dr. Ehrenfried Pfeiffer, a well-known Swiss chemist, the new method makes it possible to tell in 15 min. from what disease a patient is suffering simply by examining his blood crystals.

Basis of the discovery is that crystallized material, often shows a definite pattern of crystallization by which it may be identified and that when even the most minute quantity of a foreign body is added to the material its crystalline structure is immediately changed. Dr. Pfeiffer, many years ago, decided to see how this rule worked with blood. After completing thousands of experiments he claimed that crystallized blood of a normal healthy person invariably showed a certain design (*below*) but when the person became diseased the design was modified and took on a pattern characteristic of each disease (*right*).

To make a diagnosis according to this theory, the doctor simply takes a drop of blood from the patient's finger (*above*), mixes it with copper chloride and lets it crystallize. By examining the crystallization pattern under a microscope, the doctor can instantaneously tell what disease, if any, the patient has.



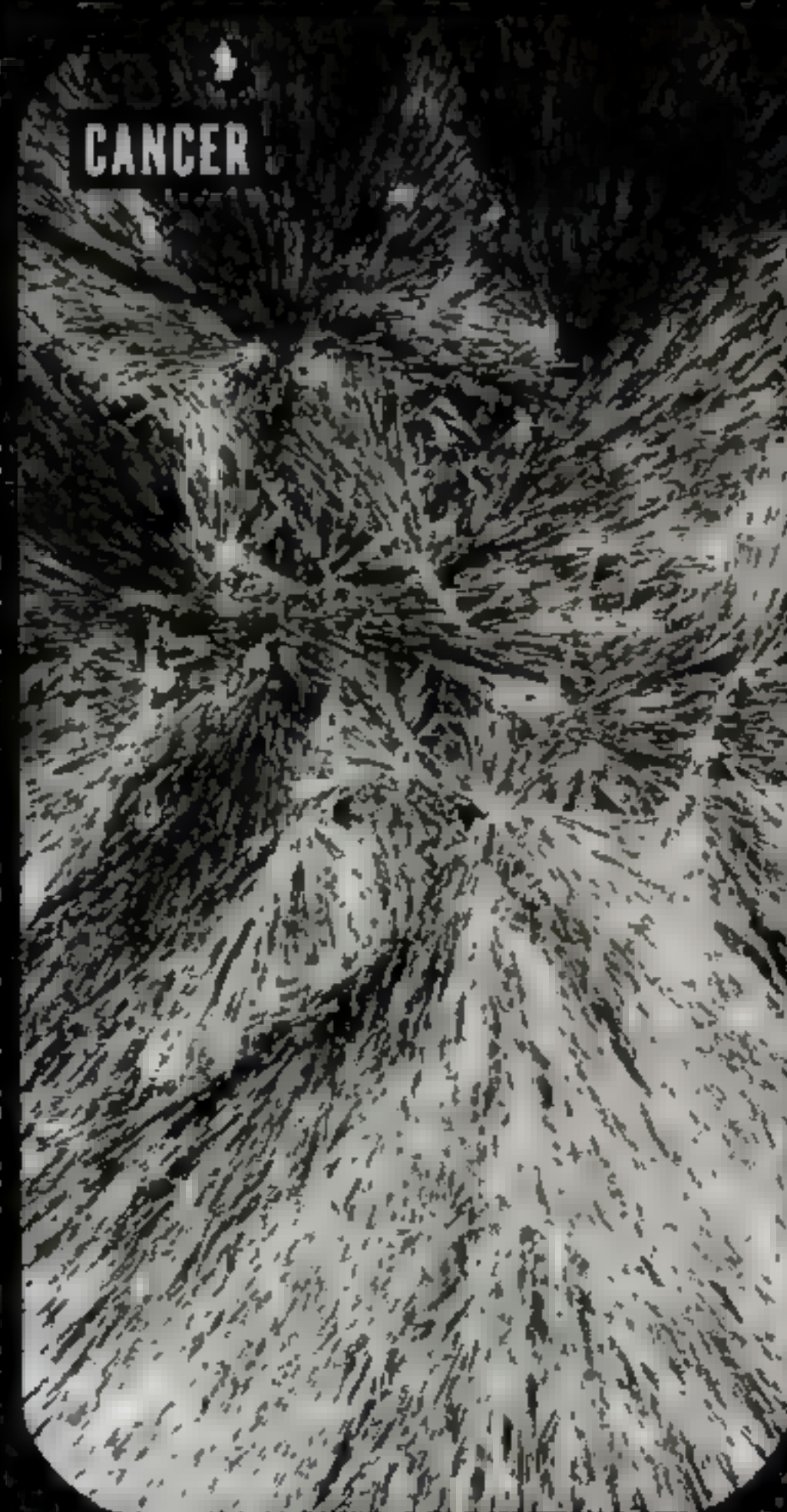
Magnified view of normal, healthy blood shows a regular pattern in which the thin crystals tend to be parallel



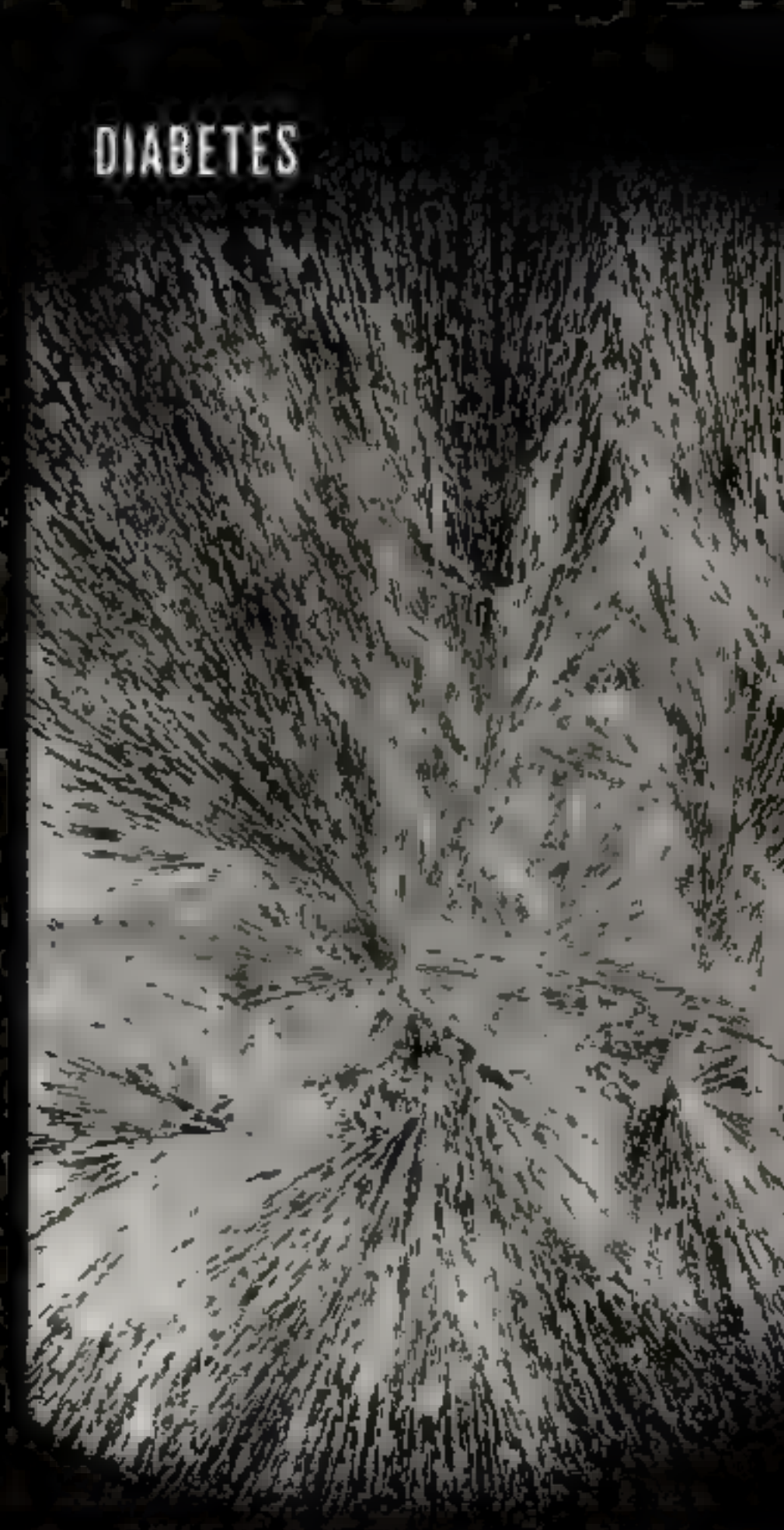
Maltese cross pattern is the characteristic design that appears in crystallized blood of a tuberculous person



Pointed, fanlike structure of the crystallized blood specimen usually signifies that the patient is epileptic



Intersecting angles of the crystal pattern in this blood specimen indicate that the patient suffers from cancer



Slightly-bunched crystals are typical of diabetic blood. Insulin treatments quickly bring blood back to normal




JANUARY, 1939

# LISTEN



*A 4-Page Advertisement of the Radio Corporation of America*

**No. 18**

A detailed illustration of an elderly woman, Mrs. Martin J. Duffey, lying in a bed. She is wearing glasses and a patterned nightgown. A bedside table with a lamp and a radio is visible next to her. The room has a window with curtains and a bookshelf in the background.

To those who must endure long years of illness, religious programs by radio bring consolation and encouragement. Shown is Mrs. Martin J. Duffey of Washington, D. C. who has been confined to her bed for 14 years. Says Mrs. Duffey: "Radio messages from religious leaders have lightened the crosses of thousands and made them easy to bear."

## Religion and Radio

Religious freedom is one of the foundation stones of the United States. Hence the broadcasting of religious programs is a vital public service. First principle is that time devoted to religion is donated. The reason is obvious. To sell time would give an advantage to the religious organization with the most funds available for such use.

In general, NBC relies for religious programs on the central or national agencies of the great religious faiths. Many other groups are also given time on the air on special occasions.

NBC serves religion in many ways. First, it serves the church, in the sense of its service to the chief faiths. Second, it serves individual listeners regardless of whether they are, or are not, members of any faith. Third, NBC religious programs further mutual respect and understanding by making it possible for adherents of one faith to hear the views of another. Yet no speaker ever attacks another faith, nor seeks to change the religious convictions of listeners. As a further service, radio brings to millions special religious events which previously were heard only by thousands.

Commenting on radio and religion a speaker recently said: "I can think of no greater benefit that can come to mankind at this time than the continued preaching of the need for understanding and for tolerance among the different peoples, races and creeds of the world. If religion can carry that message to the hearts and to the minds of all the people throughout the world, radio will have justified itself a thousand times and more, for, after all, man's hope and aspiration for the last two thousand years has yet fully to be realized—Peace on earth, Good will to men."

## RADIO'S SERVICE TO RELIGION





Easter dawns gloriously as millions listen—One of the most inspiring of religious events is the Easter Dawn Service in the Hollywood (California) Bowl. Shown above are the thousands who gather for this service. Radio has vastly extended the inspiration of such occasions by reporting the events in detail, and bringing the voices of speakers, and the traditional music of great choirs to millions of listeners in their homes.

## "TO THE UTMOST PARTS OF THE EARTH"



A great accomplishment of religious broadcasts is to reach people in far-away corners of the world. Priests of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, at St. Paul's Mission, Baker Lake, Manitoba, are located just south of the Arctic Circle. They receive only one mail a year. One of the priests writes: "We are most pleased in our solitary missions among the Eskimos to listen to the Catholic Hour every Sunday. Our most heartfelt congratulations to you on these splendid programs." Photos show the snowbound chapel, and two of its hardy priests.

## How Radio Built

**M**ORE than fifteen years ago officials of the National Broadcasting Company felt that radio could perform a supreme service to humanity by carrying programs of a religious nature. Accordingly the matter was discussed from time to time with the three great leaders who are shown below. None of these men is living today, but their good

### PIONEERS IN NETWORK BROADCASTING OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES



**DR. S. PARKES CADMAN** who prior to his death in 1936 was head of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.



His Eminence, the late **CARDINAL HAYES** who inaugurated The Catholic Hour over National Broadcasting Company networks.



Religious broadcasts for those of Jewish faith were made possible through the activity of a great Jewish layman, the late **FELIX WARBURG**.



## "The Church in the Sky"

works live after them, for it was they who were largely responsible for perfecting plans whereby NBC instituted regular religious broadcasts over its networks. At this time the National Broadcasting Company networks send out eleven religious programs each week, to the 64,000,000 registered communicants of all faiths, and to all others who listen.



### VIIIth NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS, BUT HEARD BY MILLIONS

Typical of the service which radio renders in the case of religious events were seven broadcasts by NBC from the VIIIth National Eucharistic Congress at New Orleans

in October, 1938. The photograph above shows impressive scene as thousands saw—and millions heard—one of the night ceremonies during this great religious celebration.



### TEMPLE OF RELIGION AT THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

As an "assertion of the American principle of religious freedom" there is being erected at the New York World's Fair, 1939, a Temple of Religion, sketch of which appears above. Funds for the building, maintenance and operation of this edifice are being provided by lay members of the great religious faiths. From this fine building will originate many broadcasts, featuring distinguished speakers and famous choirs.



### FIRST BROADCAST OF A CHURCH SERVICE

Religious history was made Jan. 2, 1921 at Calvary (P.E.) Church, Pittsburgh, when the first radio broadcast of a church service took place. The sermon by Rev. Edwin Jan van Etten, D.D., the singing of the choir and the entire service was sent out by Westinghouse station KDKA. Tablet (above) commemorating event, was erected in 1923, the year that saw the beginning of religious services on radio networks.



An Advertisement of

**RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA** Radio City, New York

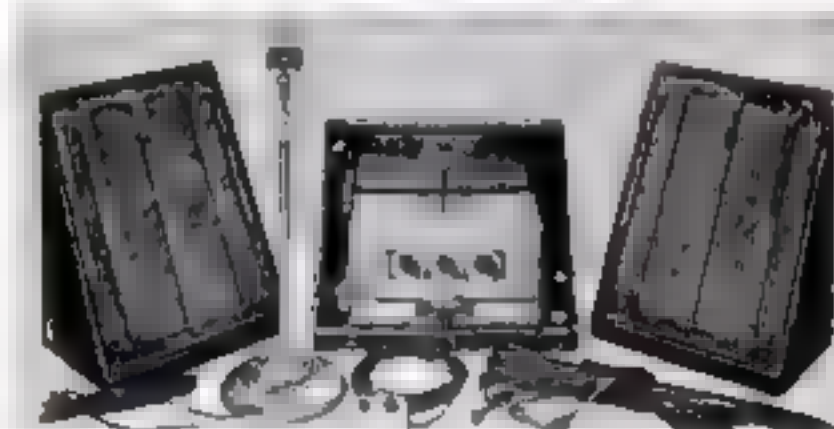
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. Radiomarine Corporation of America  
R.C.A. Communications, Inc. National Broadcasting Co. RCA Institutes, Inc.



# How modern churches benefit by *RCA Victor* research in Radio and Sound!

The congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Brooklyn, N. Y. hears every word, every note of music, through the concealed RCA Victor Church Sound System.

## *RCA Victor* Church Sound System —makes it easy for everyone to hear clearly!



RCA Victor Church Sound System PG-113—\$299.50\* is complete with microphone, two speakers, RCA Metal Tube Amplifier and long interconnecting cables. Priced on other systems listed in individual brochures, range from \$175\* up.

This RCA Victor Church Sound System enables everyone to hear every spoken word—and the full beauty of songs and music—clearly, distinctly and without strain.

It is ideal for churches seating as many as 3,500 persons. Other RCA Victor Systems are available for smaller churches. Also a complete assortment of RCA microphones, designed to suit any requirement. All RCA Victor equipment offers splendid engineering features. Moderate prices.

### Many Churches Use RCA Victor Church Sound System

Hundreds of churches throughout the country have recognized the need of an RCA Victor Church Sound System—have installed this equipment so that their congregations may hear without difficulty. Some of these churches include: Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, Ill.; Central Synagogue, New York; Sacred Heart of Jesus Church, New Orleans, La.; Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas; St. Andrew Church, Chicago, Ill.; The Church of the Immaculate Conception, New York; Church of the Incarnation, N. Y.; Blanding L.D.S. Ward, Blanding, Utah; S.S. Peter and Paul Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal.

## Chimes for Your Church *A Beautiful Memorial*



Chimes have always been the ideal church memorial, but prior to the introduction of RCA Victor chimes, their cost ran into the thousands of dollars. Now RCA Victor Electrical Chimes bring to even the smallest church the beauty and glory of great cathedral bells. And their cost is surprisingly low.

With a typical installation (right) your church can also amplify organ and vocal music so that it may be heard outside the edifice.

The chimes illustrated at left provide five notes. Others are available up to 49 notes. Prices, which range from \$475\* up include standard amplifier and speaker equipment.



"A" is keyboard and chime mechanism, "B" is the amplifier, "C" the speakers in tower.

## Sacred Music on Victor Records

Pastoral Symphony from "Messiah" Handel  
Prelude in B Minor (Bach) Played by the  
Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski,  
Conductor. Record No. 3116, \$2.00

Gregorian Chant song by the Monks of  
Saint Pierre de Solesmes Abbey. Album  
M 87 21 sides, \$18.00

Edith Eide, Kof Nidre, played by the Victor  
Salem Orchestra. Record No. 35830, \$1.25

Komm' Susser Tod (Come, Sweet Death)  
(Bach) Played by the Philadelphia Orchestra,  
Leopold Stokowski, Conductor. Record No.  
8196, \$2.00

Choral Prelude: Christ lag in Todesbanden  
(Christ Lay in the Bonds of Death) (Bach)  
Arranged by Stokowski. Played by the Phila-  
delphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, Con-  
ductor. Record No. 7137, \$2.00

For a complete listing, see Organ, Organ and  
Sacred Music sections of Victor Record Catalog  
at your RCA Victor music dealer's.



# RCA Victor

## CHURCH SOUND EQUIPMENT

RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

A SERVICE OF THE  
RADIO CORPORATION  
OF AMERICA



## SPANISH REBELS BOMB CITY AND FRONT LINE

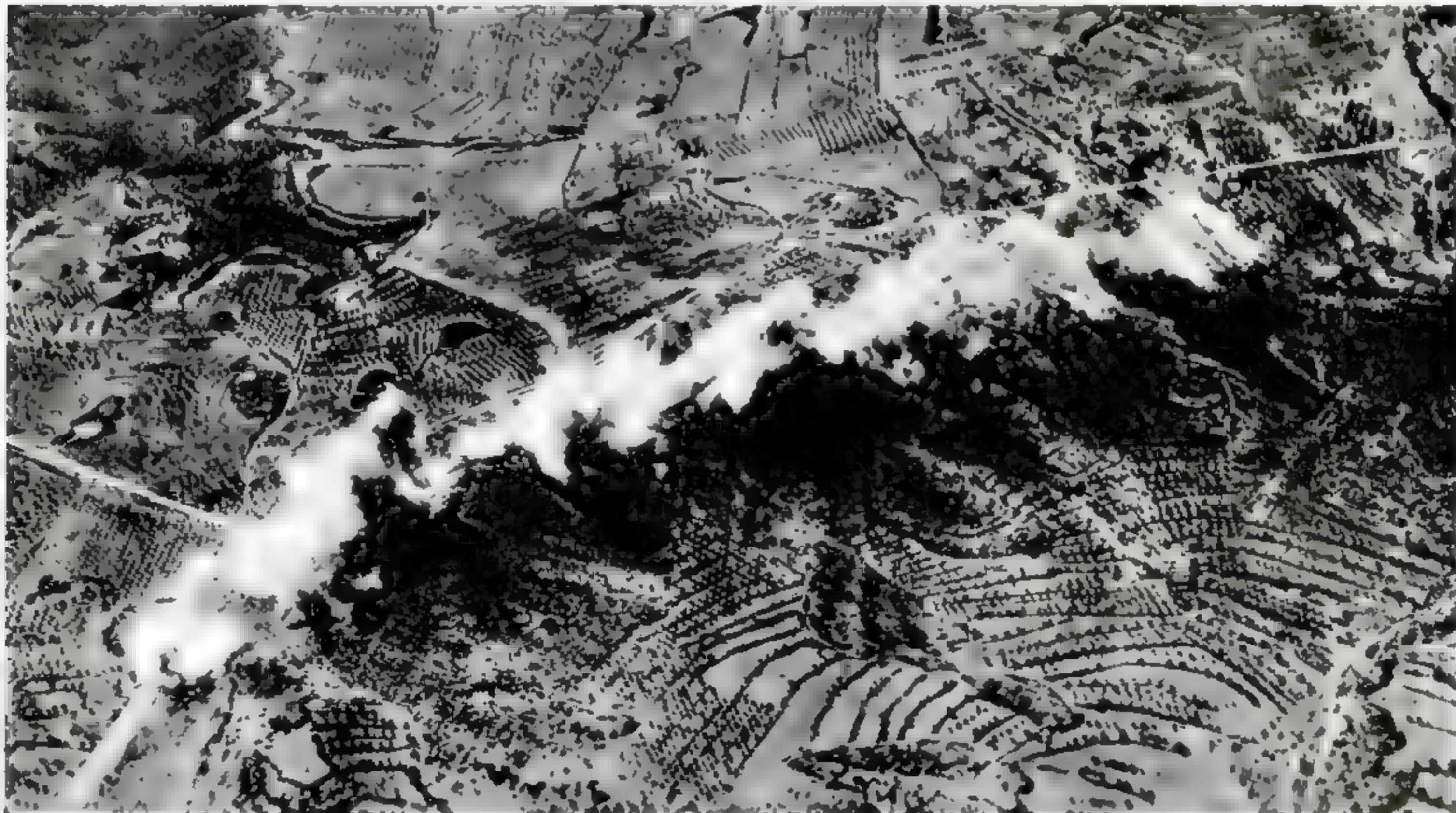
From the Spanish island of Majorca, planes set out across the Mediterranean nearly every clear day. They are Italian Savoia-Marchetti and Caproni bombers, their bomb racks full. They fly high and fast, almost due north. When they are still 20 miles offshore, they throttle their motors, glide in. There appears below them the familiar pattern shown at right. It is the great Spanish Loyalist port and capital—Barcelona. By now they know that breakwater and the dockside statue of Columbus and the Montjuich Fortress (upper right) as they know the palms of their own hands. They release their bombs, open up their motors and begin climbing fast, as the anti-aircraft shells burst around them. Rarely is one shot down. By the time the Loyalist fighter planes are off the ground, the Italians are quarter-way home. This routine has been going on now for two and a half years. In November the bombing of Barcelona and the ports of Loyalist Spain reached a new height of routine deadliness. On Dec. 4, two Loyalist squadrons of snub-nosed *chato* (Russian-built) fighters chased the Italians off, and thereafter the bombings slackened temporarily.

All these bombs have killed only 4,000 Loyalist civilians, a prayone result for the huge cost. In the early days of the war, the purpose of civilian bombings was demoralization of the population. That did not work in Spain. Today the purpose is to scare off and destroy neutral shipping, to disrupt work in essential services, to destroy railways, docks, factories, warehouses, oil depots, etc., all now rated as "legitimate objectives" in modern totalitarian war.



**Bombs on Barcelona.** The smoke-puffs rise from docks, near gas works and stations. Heart of the city is in the

center of the picture. Vertical street just below the smoke is the Ramblas, ending in the white Plaza de Catalunya.



**Perfect job** of bombing a military objective is shown above. Loyalist trenches follow the top of the ridge above the ter-

rored orchards near Alto de Ants. Rebel planes glide along the line of the ridge, dropping bombs all the way. This

is highly effective against advancing troops who have not dug in, less effective against properly entrenched troops.

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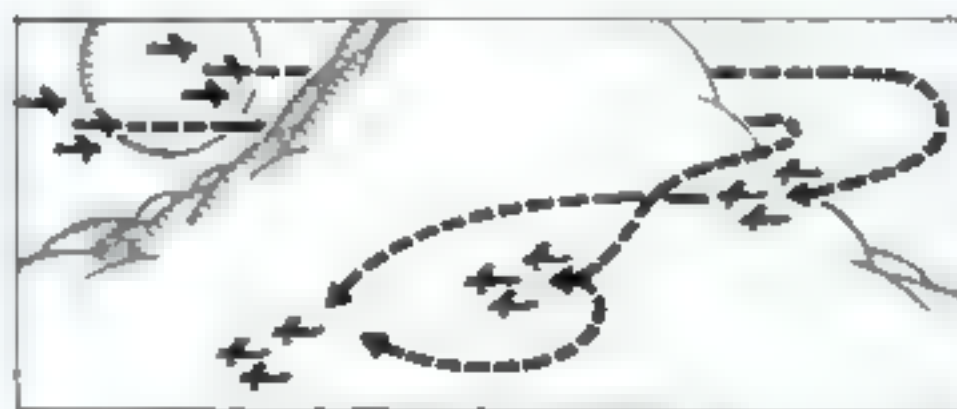


Last resort of outnumbered fighters is to fly in a circle—the Lufberry (circle). Thus, if the enemy attacks any plane in the circle, another fighter is on the enemy's tail.

## MODERN WAR IN THE AIR IS ALL FORMATION WORK

Gone are the World War days of heroic single combat between fighter planes. The Spanish Civil War has confirmed the fact that the unit of air fighting is the formation of three planes, flying in V or step ladder formations. Against such a trio, any single super hero by himself is powerless. These three always attack in formation. If one is attacked the others get on the attacker's tail. Enemy planes may then get on their tails. A modern sky battle is an utterly confusing series of such interlocking battles by formations. The war in Spain is a poor man's war but it has produced a few huge air battles, prophetic of the air battles in the rich men's wars to come. Because nobody can take photographs of such an event, the drawings by LIFE's Staff Artist Howard Brodie on these pages diagram basic maneuvers.

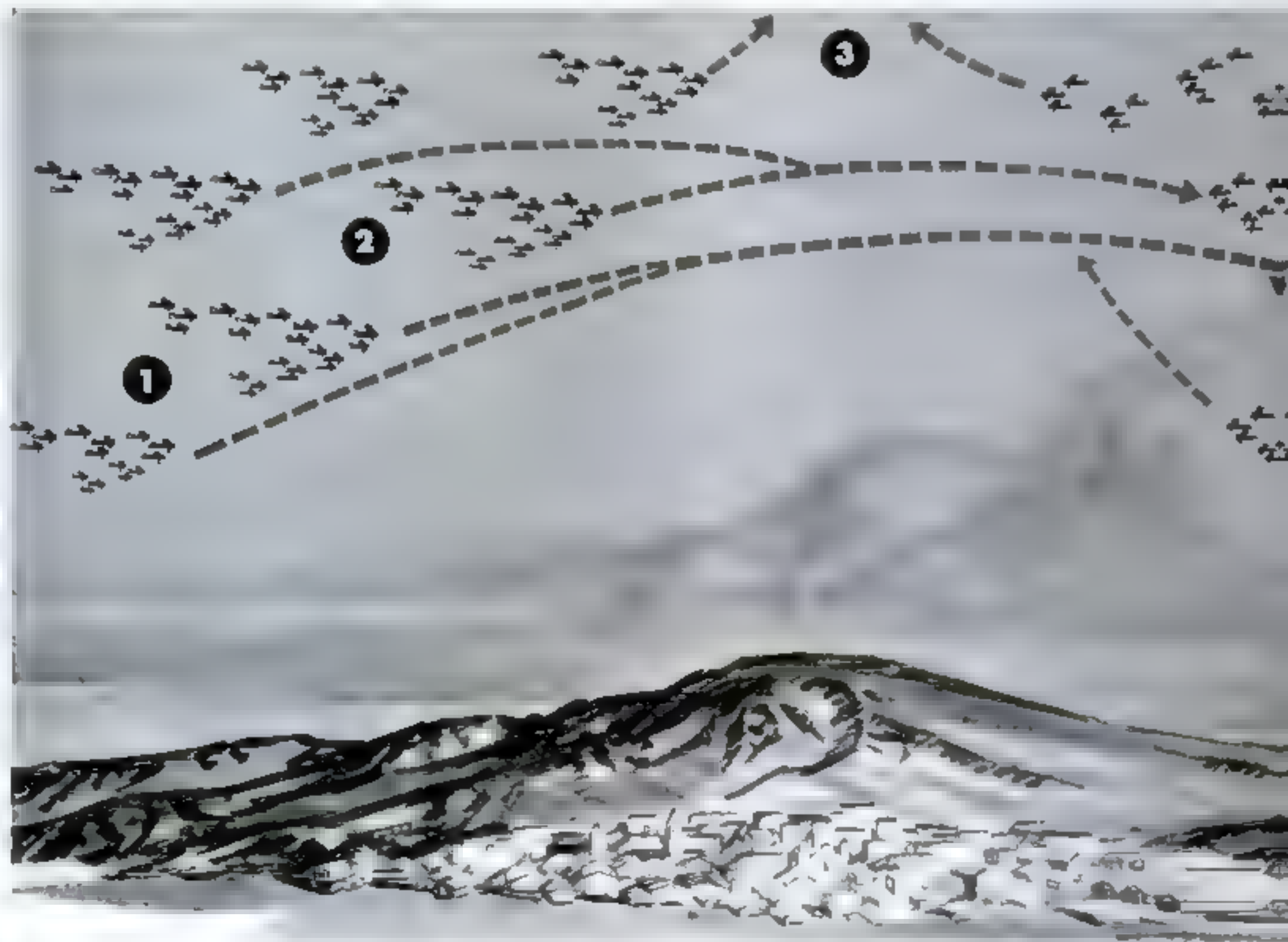
The chief lessons of the Spanish war are that bombers' chief defense is speed rather than gun turrets and that many cheap single-seated fighters are infinitely better than a few expensive ones. The best Loyalist plane is the strong *chato* (meaning snub-nosed) Boeing-type fighter; the best Rebel planes are the fast Heinkel bombers and the Fiat fighters.



Hidden by clouds, planes at upper left got behind and above the more enemy planes flying toward the left—shot down seven—a demonstration of what formation flying can do.



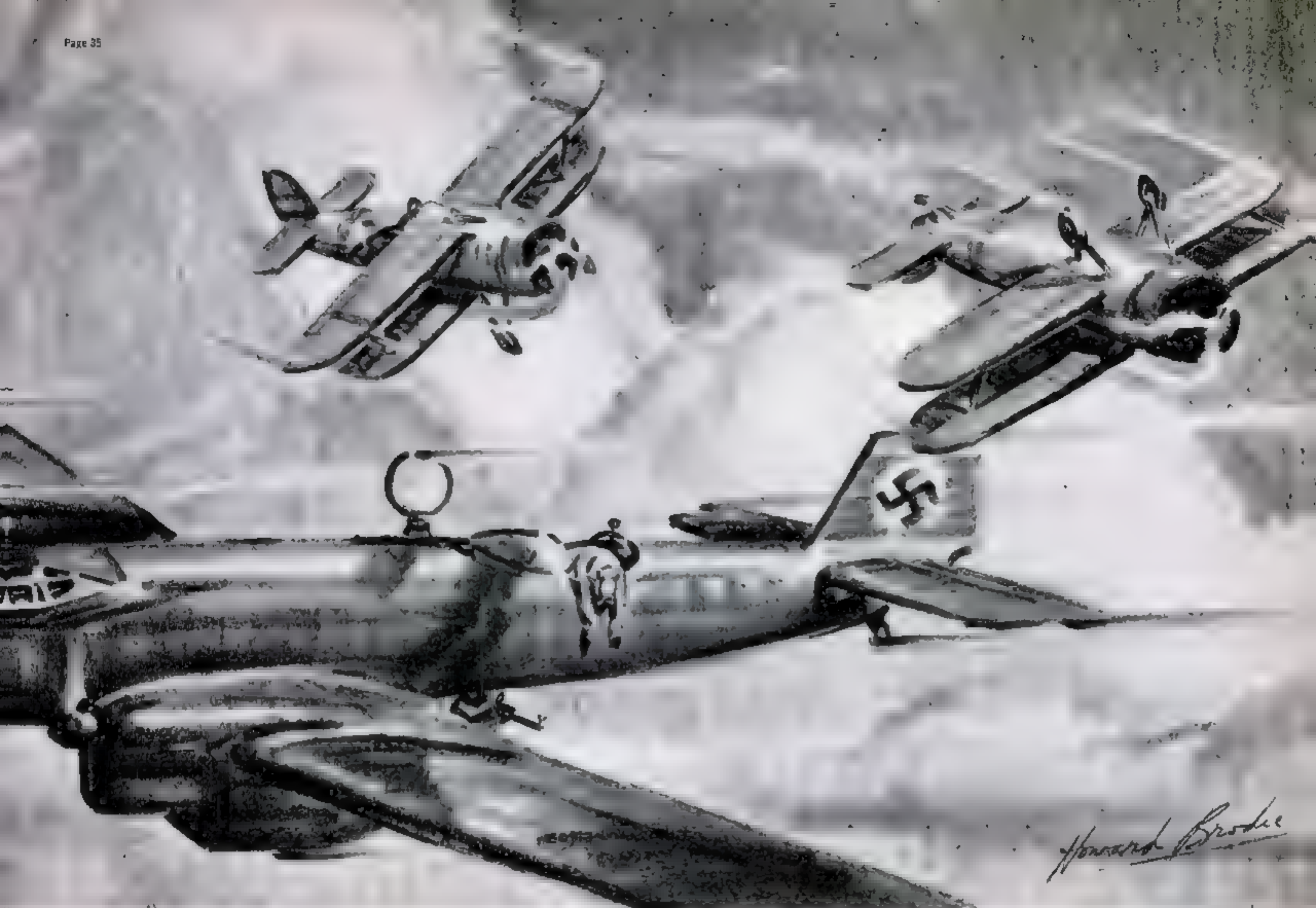
Attack on a bomber. Some planes—Junkers J-52, Fiat CR-32—are vulnerable head on; some (Seymour Marchetti's S-81)—run above some—Fiat, Caproni, Junkers—are vulnerable from the bottom.



A full-dress air battle. The defending fighters are at left. Two squadrons (1) are after the bombers, start to rise. Two other squadrons (2) are after the bombers' fighter convoy.

The top flights of defenders (3) are scouts who rise to get above the enemy's scouts. The enemy's fighters (4) fly straight for the defenders while the fast bombers (5) keep straight.





especially if hit in the unarmored gasoline tank. In this drawing three pursuit planes attack a Junker Ju 86K. The first rolls over on its back as it passes the bomber's tail, preparatory to turning and attacking the bomber from beneath and behind. Machine gunner aft has the worst job.



**Reckless black plane** dives alone on gray, gets gray on its tail, is rescued by blacks.



**Fatal mistake** in modern air warfare is for one plane to leave its formation of three and dive alone on a single enemy plane. The plane at right did this, promptly finds another enemy on its tail. In outline at left, the development of the situation is diagrammed.

ahead. The job of (6) is to beat off (1). Defending anti-aircraft guns ceased fire, for fear of hitting their own planes. Enemy ground-strafting planes each with four light bombs (7) then attack them.









PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS RARE ITEMS IN HIS STAMP COLLECTION



GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND ENJOYS NOTHING MORE THAN SHOOTING HIS OWN MOVIES

# HOBBIES

**AMERICA'S MILLIONS  
EXPRESS THEIR EGO  
IN PROFITLESS FUN**

Out of their welter of Christmas gifts, a few million adult Americans have a chance now to start a hobby. Thousands will start and become absorbed in one—more than did last year, many more than did ten years ago. For America has become a land of hobbyists. Counted in the millions today, they have increased five-fold since 1930. What has caused America to seek hobbies is its great and growing need for self-expression.

Man's work has always been his ego's chief outlet. In older days, his job satisfied most of his urge for self-expression. He was, by himself, largely concerned in the whole process of making something. When it was finished—whether it was a chair or a suit of clothes—he could look on it as the product of his own craft. A woman could express herself by making a pie. But the machine age permits a man only a small part in completing anything. A woman finds it more efficient to buy a pie at a chain store than to make her own. The satisfaction of patient endeavor has been dissipated. Psychologists are aware that man's ego is being starved. They are aware, also, of the long leisure hours that wages-and-hours legislation has created. And so they recommend hobbies to fill man's time and satisfy his ego's hunger, to give him spiritual adventure and save him from mental mischief and neurotic dangers of introspection.

And they should be as different as possible from a man's regular work, as the hobbies of the famous people on this page are. They should be non-profit-making, as those in this story mostly are. Otherwise they defeat the purpose of a hobby by making it work instead of fun. Hobbies should be started at a fairly early age, to establish a sound interest. Captain Horace L. Hall, shown on the opposite page, began to make ship models at the age of 7. When he retired from the merchant marine several years ago, he had a worthy pastime to fall back on. He now spends long and happy hours making fantastically exact models of old sailing ships. One of them, a model of a New Bedford whaler, is in the Louvre.

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S VIOLIN TAKES HIS MIND OFF MATHEMATICS



VINCENT ASTOR'S COMPLETE MINIATURE RAILROAD IS THE ENVY OF EVERY SMALL BOY



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## HOBBIES (continued)



CHARLES KATEN, WHO BOTTLES BEER IN A BROOKLYN BREWERY, HAS 40 CANARIES IN HIS HOME. THEY ALL KNOW HIM, LIKE TO PICK BIRDSEED FROM HIS MOUTH

## BIRDS, FISH & ALBINOS

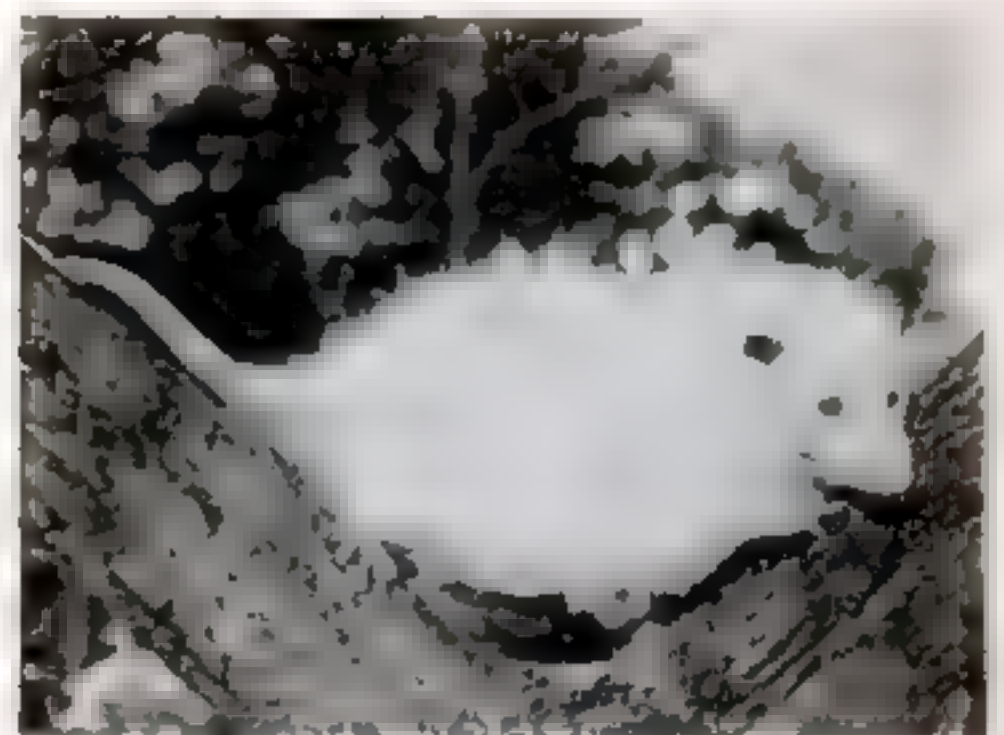
There are three kinds of hobbies: collecting, craft and recreational. Most widespread of all is stamp collecting. Fastest growing is photography, a craft. Sports are recreational hobbies. Though hobby editors admit that sports help self-expression, they usually ignore them as being either non-creative or non-constructive.

Animals are classed as a hobby only if the owner breeds them or collects rare specimens. The animals on these pages are decidedly hobbies. Mr. Katen, the beer bottler above, is far above the class of canary owners who have one or two birds in a cage. At one time he owned 200 canaries. Mr. Crossman, shown on the opposite page, was lured into his hobby a year ago when he bought a pair of goldfish for a sick nephew. The fish fascinated him and he bought some for himself. He has since branched out into tropical fish, the collecting of which has grown enormously in the last decade. To bargain for a rare specimen, Mr. Crossman will travel 200 miles.

George J. Keller of Bloomsburg, Pa., once wanted to be a lion tamer. He is now director of art at Bloomsburg State Teachers College. To make up for his lost ambition, he has collected albino animals, rare white beasts with a deficiency in pigmentation. He also owns a few tame lions and tigers, but they are not albinos.



MR. KELLER & "WHITEWASH," HIS ALBINO RACCOON



"SNOWBALL," THE OPOSSUM, IS FROM MOUND CITY, KAN.



"COTTON," THE GROUNDHOG, HAS LIGHT-BROWN BABIES





WILLIAM H. CROSSMAN, NEW YORK ARTIST, KEEPS 400 TROPICAL FISH IN HIS APARTMENT. A PROFESSIONAL AQUARIST SPENDS FIVE HOURS A DAY TENDING THEM



"WASHOUT," THE SKUNK, CAME FROM MICHIGAN, HAS NO SCENT



"BLEACH," THE FOX, HAS BLUE EYES. THE OTHERS HAVE PINK



"DRIFT," THE DEER, A YEARLING BUCK FROM GEORGIA, IS TAME, LETS STRANGERS PET HIM

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## CROCHETING

This is Mrs. Oliver Wills Tutthill, New York City secretary, riding to work in the subway. Mrs. Tutthill's hobby is crocheting and every day, hemmed in by subway crowds, she works busily away on a tablecloth. Because crocheting helps her forget the tedium and discomfort of the ride, Mrs. Tutthill's hobby is very useful. Like all handcraft hobbies, hers is a throwback to the days when people had to use their hands to make a living or make their lives comfortable. As the need for hand skill in industry diminished the need for compensating handcraft hobbies grew. Right now, crocheting is more popular than it has been for half a century. Knitting, tatting, weaving, needlepoint are going strong. Even men enjoy these womanly avocations. The Duke of Windsor knits. Secretary of War Harry Woodring tatts. The mayor of Independence, Kan., crochets. Women do dainty things like dresser tops, but men as a rule go in for big, sturdy projects like bedspreads.





## PAINTING

This is Philip Kober of New York City in the studio of the Artists Group. Mr. Kober is a junior in the Group's building. When he wants to express himself he goes upstairs to the life class and sketches a nude. He is one of the many men who have come to agree with Winston Churchill that no hobby gives more relief to a tired man than painting.

Like music, dancing and other art hobbies, painting is growing fast. Some thousands of Americans have become amateur painters in the last five years. Professional men—doctors and lawyers—are especially attracted to it. It is the type of hobby that males enjoy. It permits them to work in spiritual isolation, concentrating hard on one thing. Because isolation and concentration are what they want in a hobby, men are often more serious hobbyists than women. Women prefer hobbies, like crocheting or knitting which permit them to do something else at the same time such as visiting friends or listening to the radio.



## HOBBIES (continued)



**Fire-engine models** are collected by Harold V. Smith, president of the Home Insurance Co., largest fire insurer in the U. S. Here he holds a model of an 1812 fire fighter.



**Match-book folders** are gathered by small boys and many adults cherish them too. This is Sara Johnson of Washington, D.C. whose husband keeps 6,000 folders in albums.



**Arrowheads** are still favored as collector's items. Ian L. Ashby, retired cattleman, now of Long Beach, Calif., has 1,000 of them. Pictures he holds are made of arrowheads.



**Model airplanes** and all sorts of aviation memorabilia are the hobby of Reginald Peter Brooks, New York socialite, a serious aviator. His curtains are made from a parachute.



**Locks and keys** are dear to the heart of David E. James, Pasadena, Calif. locksmith. His museum, 12 years old, has a tricky old Chinese lock, the key to a French monastery.



**War maneuvers** are Paul McCrea's avocation. His armies fight in his Washington living room. Popular in pre-War Germany, war games are beginning to interest Americans.



**Autographs** are, of course, not only a hobby but a considerable nuisance to public figures whom the collectors mob. These eager Pittsburgh girls are besieging Secretary Ickes.

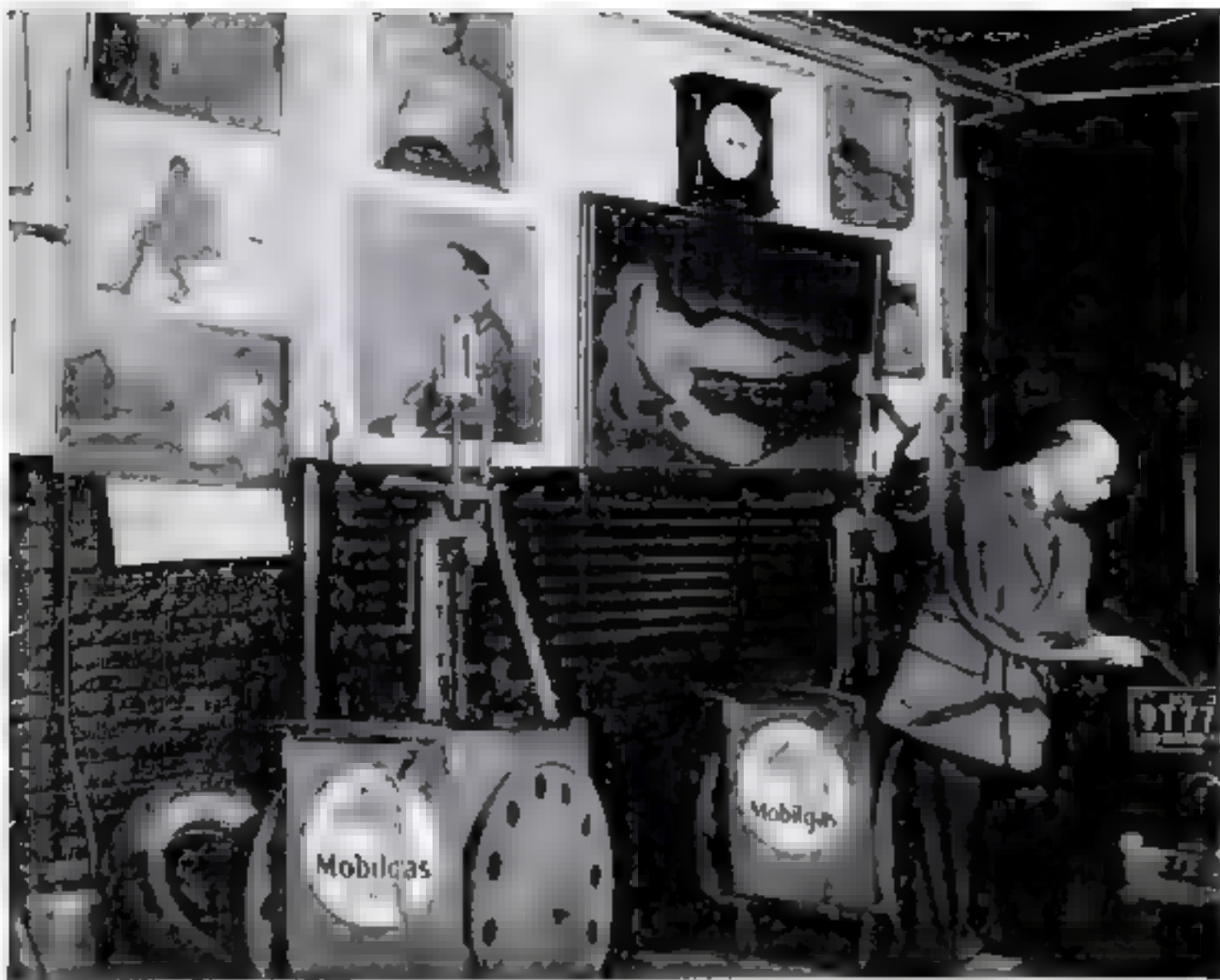


**Dog models** were gathered for years by L. D. Davis, of Berwyn, Ill. A few years ago, however, Mr. Davis grew tired of model dogs and has taken up collecting rifles and revolvers.

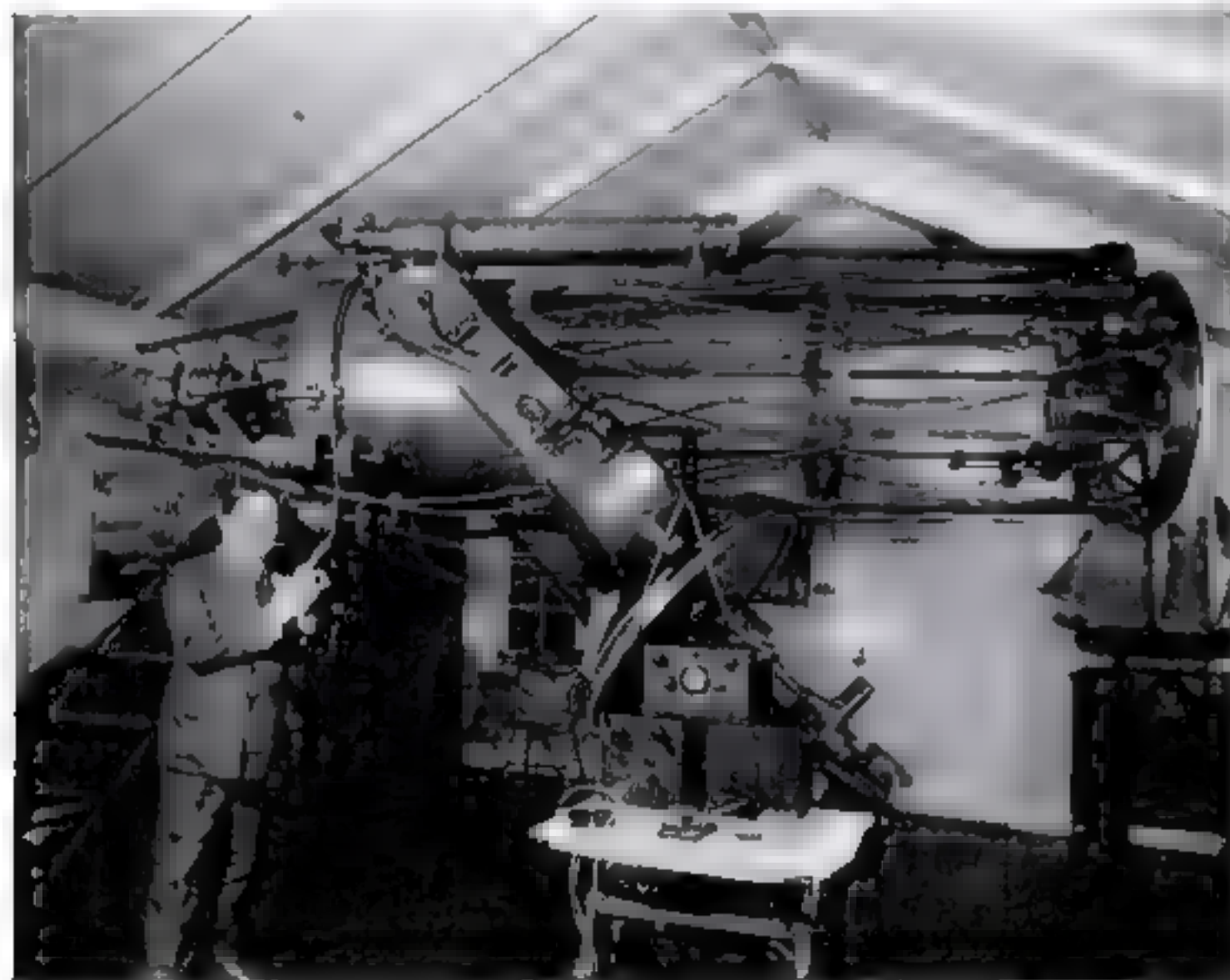


**Photography** for amateurs has grown tremendously. Camera fans now spend \$100,000,000 a year. These are members of the Free-Lance Photographers Guild on an outing.

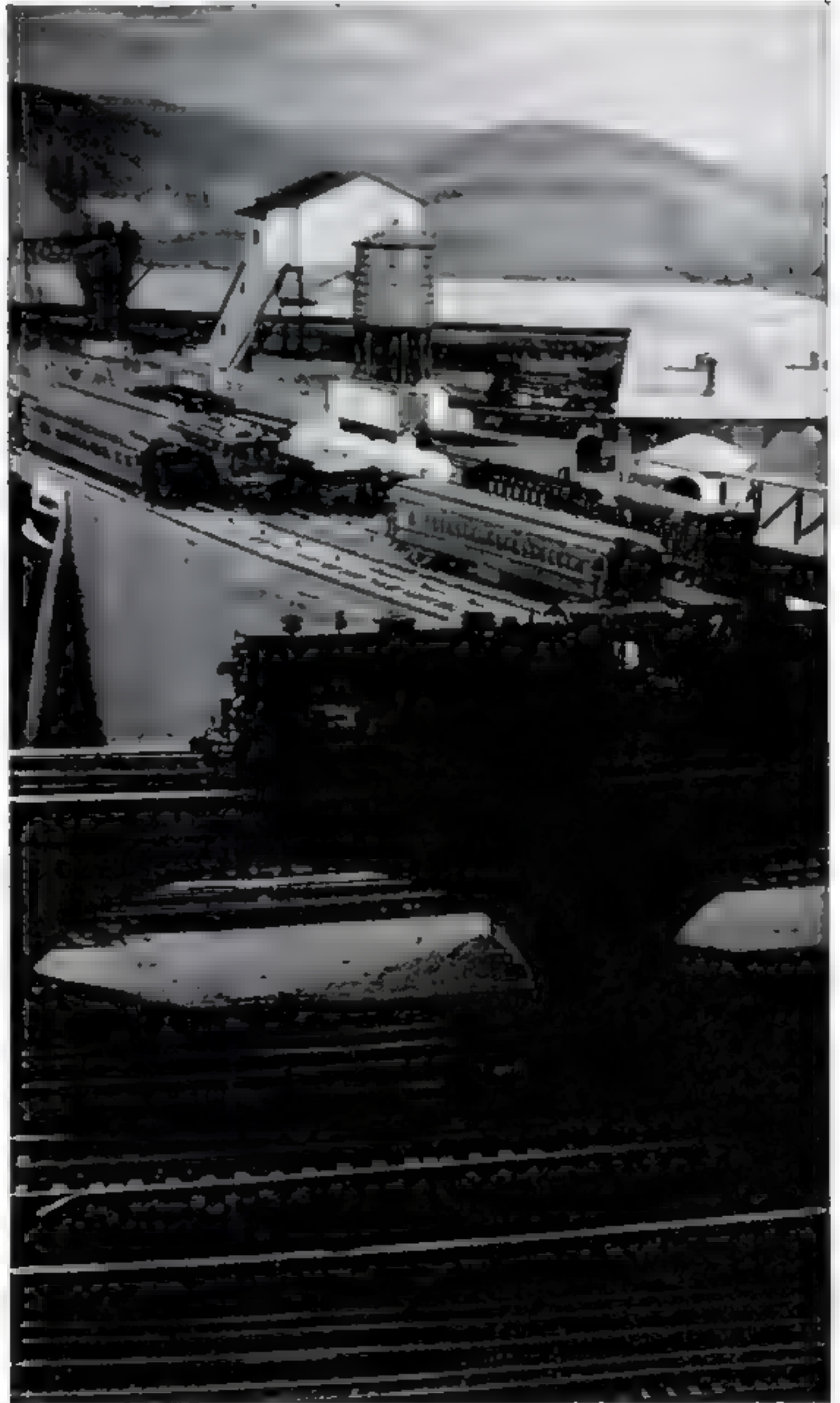




**Art collecting** is usually a pastime of the rich but Nathan P. Meyer, Manhattan garage owner, has his garage walls covered with paintings. Originally he started with paintings left behind in apartments by outgoing tenants. Now art students use his garage as a gallery.



**Astronomy** was once a simple hobby of Dr. Gustavus Wynne Cook, Philadelphia banker. He grew so absorbed in it that he spent \$100,000 on his equipment, including a 28½-in. telescope. Now his observatory is a scientific institution with paid astronomers on duty.



**Model railroading** enlists about 20,000 fans whose playthings are not toys but exact scale models of real equipment. This is part of the New York Society of Model Engineers' elaborate system. Model railroaders have double fun: 1) they build trains; 2) they run them.



**Radio "hams"** send short-wave messages to each other. Mrs. Dorothy Hall, of New York City established contact with Pitcairn Island during last summer's epidemic there.



**Book collecting** is the hobby of all sorts of people. Jean Hersholt, movie actor, values his 3,500 first and rare editions at more than \$100,000. His specialty is cowboy novels.



**Racing roosters** are raised by Clarence Shaw of Gig Harbor, Wash. He has six. This leghorn sprinter won a race broadcast on Hobby Lobby, radio program for hobbyists.



# HOBBIES (continued)



EARLY MORNING SCENE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: MIRIAM WINSLOW AND FOSTER FITZ-SIMONS GET OUT SHORTLY AFTER SUNRISE TO PRACTICE LEAPS AND BOUNDS WITH



## 100,000 TAKE UP THE DANCE

Self-expression means nothing to a cow. The bored reaction of the cow at bottom of this page is, therefore, no gauge of the importance that dancing has assumed in American life. More than half a million Americans express themselves in the dance. Most of them, inhibited by the feeling that "interpretive" dancing is silly, content themselves with tap dancing. But 100,000 Americans, in schools or gymnasiums or ladies' clubs have adopted the dance—classical ballet or modern—as their hobby. It is a very satisfying hobby because it combines, in one activity, the pleasures of both art and athletics.

Not many of the hobby-dancers are as graceful as those shown here. They are Americans who dance in the Winslow Fitz-Simons troupe. The troupe began as a hobby of Miriam Winslow, daughter of Sidney Winslow, president of United Shoe Machinery Corp. and one of New England's most powerful industrialists. The troupe is now Miss Winslow's career. Every summer, she takes it to the family farm in Franconia, N. H., practices on the fields and in the barns for her winter recitals. First dancer of her troupe, Miss Winslow specializes in American subjects, gives dances like *Little Women*, *Bayou Boy*.



Folk dancing and folks come together at Winslow farm. Above: dancers try out a rustic number for country neighbors, who are enthusiastic. Below: they try a more sophisticated routine for some prize cows, who are apathetic.

Below: they try a more sophisticated routine for some prize cows, who are apathetic.



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The clock collection in Greenfield Village has everything in it from fat gold watches to kitchen time-pieces and grandfather clocks. Ford is very fond of clocks because he started life as a clock repairer. Today he enjoys few things more than taking a watch apart and putting it back together again.



The history of heating is told in an exhibit of iron stoves (above), among them the kind which warmed Ford's father's home. The drugstore (below), has shelves of pharmacists' stand-bys and such famed patent medicine as *Dr. Pedro's Southerine* for cranky children and *Railroad Remedies* for ailing adults.



## HOBBIES (continued)



Henry Ford in a stage coach, part of his Greenfield Village collection, watches dedication there of a covered bridge brought all the way from Pennsylvania.

## BICYCLES TO BUDDHAS

Some men's hobbies have a direct connection with their work and achievements. Burton Holmes (*opposite page*) is a world traveler. He collects evidences of his travels. Henry Ford is an industrial revolutionist. He, however, collects evidences not of the revolution he fostered, but of the life which his revolution changed.

With his auto, Mr. Ford has done as much as any man to change the face of America. Instead of collecting, for his own and posterity's interest, examples of the achievements of the motorized age, he preserves relics of pre-motor America. In Greenfield Village, at Dearborn, Mich., he has built a whole town in loving remembrance of the days when Americans rode stage coaches and high-wheel bikes, owned grandfather clocks, knew nothing of steam heat. In it are such concrete memories as McGuffey's school, Lincoln's furniture, Edison's laboratory, Ford's own workshop, a Rogers locomotive, a stern-paddle steamer in a pond, a host of things which were once part of everyday life. Henry Ford said that history was bunk. His hobby has made Mr. Ford himself, an important historian.



The "ordinary" bicycle is one of the many in Ford's collection which includes all types from the early "boneshakers" (*far left*) to today's "models."





**Barton Holmes** is probably the best known American traveler of his time. For almost 50 years, he has been going on trips to all parts of the world, coming back with material for his famous lectures and souvenirs of his roving. He collects statues of Buddha and Buddhist art objects. In his New York studio he has 89 Buddhas he brought home from China, Japan, Burma, India and Siam. The ceiling in the Holmes studio is a reproduction of one in a 7th Century Japanese temple. Mr. Holmes calls his home Nirvana. Mrs. Holmes, who has to keep the statues dusted, calls it Buddha-pest.



## SPORTS



Climbing up the wing, Grayce Joyce boards Ryan's monoplane for her first flight. Sportsmen fliers wear no special equipment.

## SINGER MAKES HER FIRST FLIGHT AT AVIATION MEET AT DEL MONTE



SINGER GRAYCE JOYCE

Top sporting event of the year for socialite fliers in California is the meet of the deluxe Aviation Country Club at Del Monte. This year scores of private fliers attended, took part in aeronautical contests, won prizes and once more demonstrated the growing popularity of this branch of sport.

In the course of the meet, T. Claude Ryan, owner of the Ryan Aeronautical Co., whose specialty is a sporty low-winged monoplane, invited Grayce Joyce, featured singer at the Del Monte Hotel, and Peter Stackpole, LIFE cameraman, to accompany him on a stunt ride. On these pages you see the effects of the ride on Miss Joyce—a good sample of the fun of flying.

Grayce Joyce is a 22-year-old Berkeley brunette, who majored in journalism at the University of California. Her writing career was interrupted when she took a dare to sing on an amateur radio hour, which resulted in her professional employment. Her flight with Mr. Ryan was her first. Next day she started taking lessons, now hopes to get a pilot's license.

The large picture at right shows Singer Grayce Joyce, hatless and disheveled, snuggling down into the cockpit of the little plane before the take-off, her hair tossed wildly by the propeller's airstream.



Spiraling down from a height of 5,000 ft., Mr. Ryan chats with his excited passenger who holds her wind-blown hair with her fingers.

They are flying with the cabin's glass hatch partly open. Piloting these sports planes is almost as simple and casual as driving an automobile.





**A squeal of delight** comes from Miss Joyce, who has now moved to the back seat, as Pilot Ryan suddenly noses the plane down for a bread-tasting dive out of the clouds.

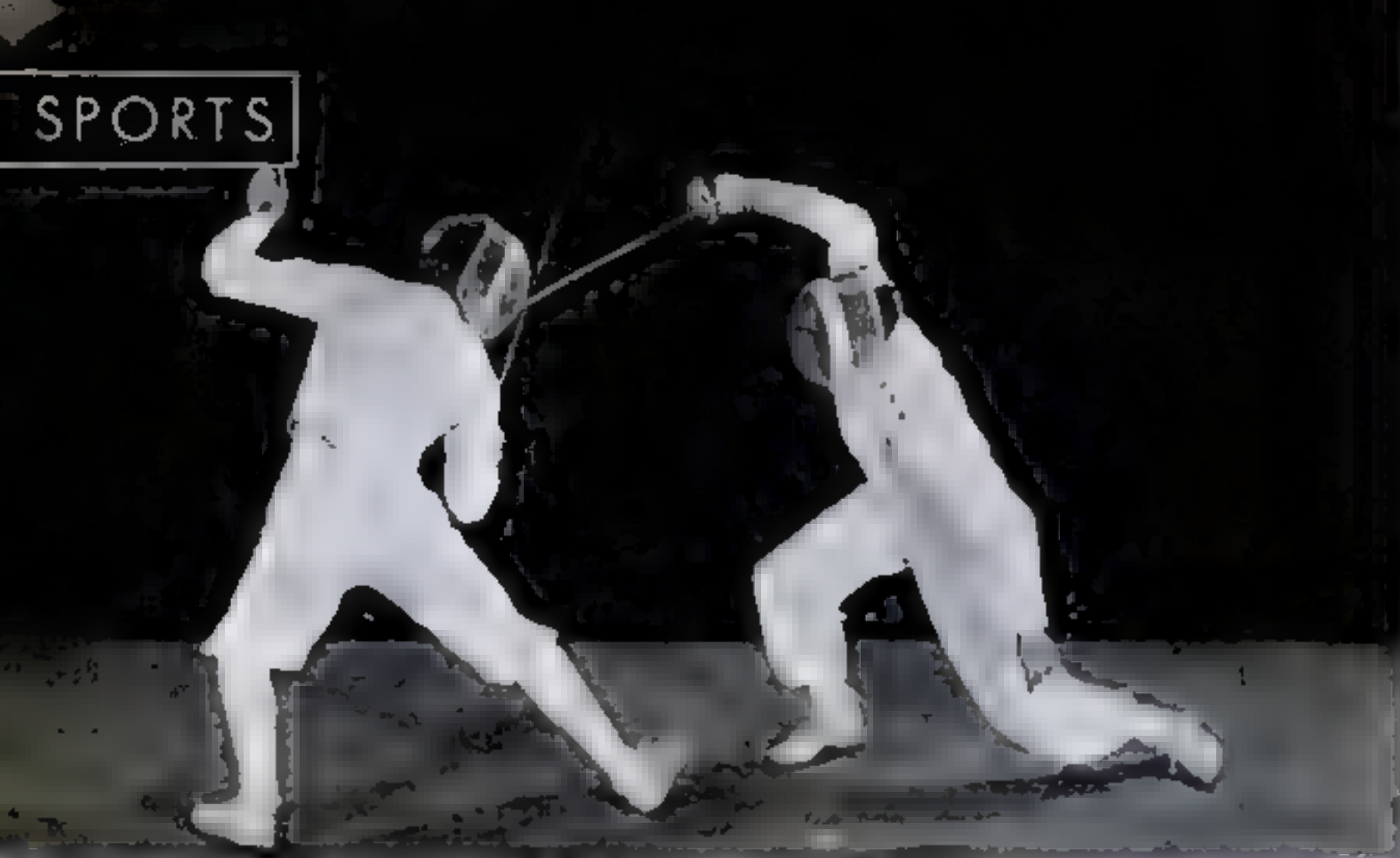


**The squeal gets louder** as the dive gets steeper. Feeling all topsy-turvy inside, Miss Joyce peeps from cabin window and sees ground rising up fast as if to smack her.



**Straightening herself out**, Grayce Joyce has a good laugh at her own excitement as Mr. Ryan levels plane off for landing. Never again will flying be so much fun for her.





IN ÉPÉE, JOSÉ DE CAPRILES (LEFT) PARRIES ATTACK FROM HIS BROTHER MIQUEL



MIQUEL TRIES A RUNNING ATTACK, CALLED A "FLÈCHE" JOSÉ PARRIES AGAIN



ABOVE, JOSÉ'S TURN TO ATTACK. BELOW, MIQUEL MISSES, IS TOUCHED ON CHEST



Coach Georgio Santelli and his Italian father are the world's two greatest saber masters. He has taught the last four Broadway Hamlets how to duel.





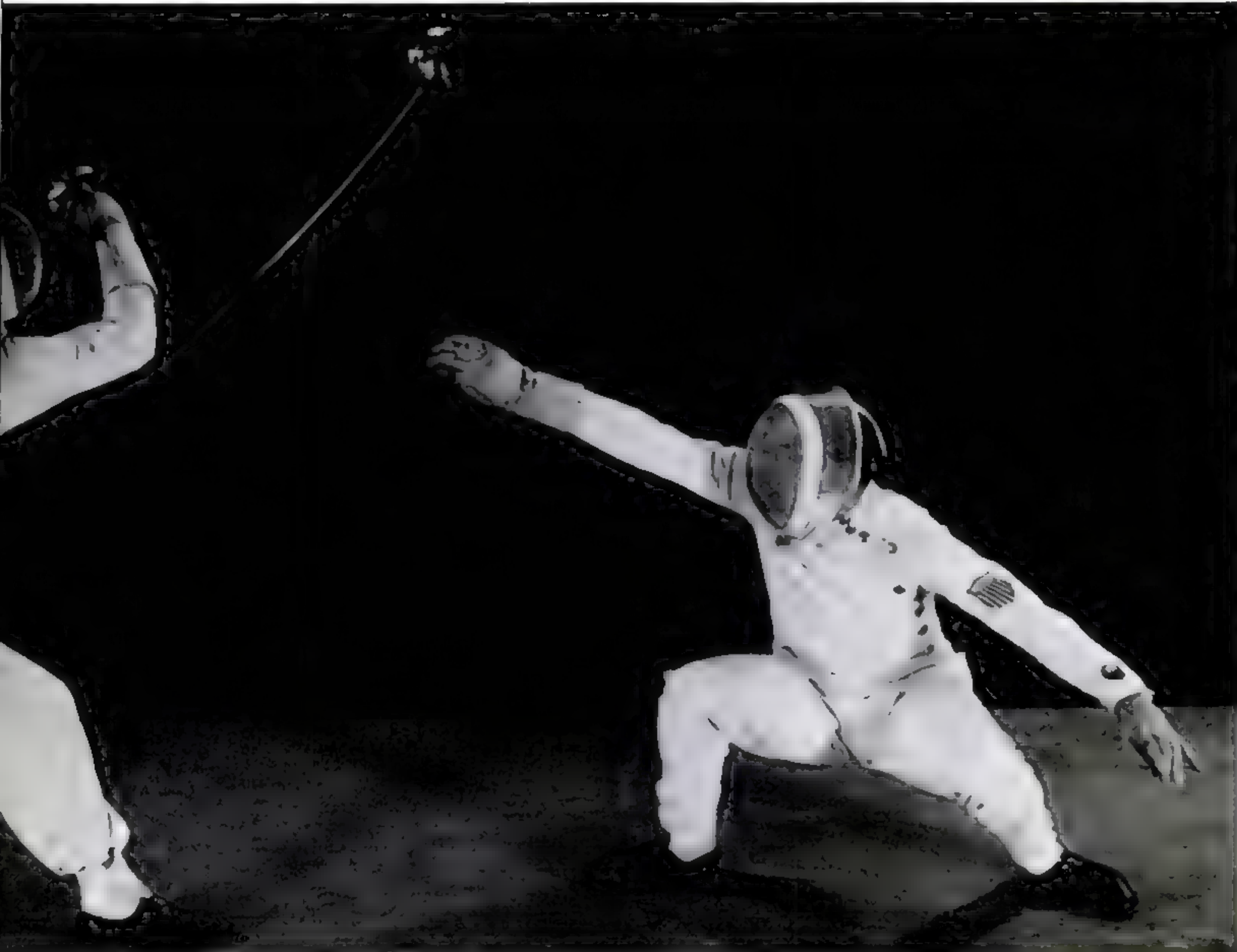
## AMERICA'S CRACK FENCERS POLISH UP LUNGES AND THRUSTS FOR CUBA

In Coach Giorgio Santelli's whitewashed cellar under a Manhattan restaurant last week, four of the best U. S. fencers—the de Capriles brothers, John Huffman and Warren Dow—were polishing up their lunges and thrusts for an international match with Cuba on Dec. 26. Before they sailed for Havana, LIFE sent Gjon Mili to photograph their curious and fantastic acrobatic stunts.

To the average American, fencers look faintly ridiculous. Most of the good ones are tall men, sleek and sylph-like, with hot, Latin tempers. Weaving endlessly for position, they act more like ballet dancers than athletes. Yet they like to think that they are maintaining the chivalric traditions of François Villon and the Three Musketeers. Although their weapons are dull and have "buttons" over the points, they still obey rules of etiquette laid down during the romantic dueling days of the 17th Century. They use three weapons: 1) the foil, a four-sided pointed sword, which may be aimed only at the upper trunk of an opponent's body; 2) the three-sided épée, stiffer and heavier, which may be thrust at any part of the body; 3) the saber, a blade with a cutting edge as well as a point, which may be used only above the opponent's legs. After the fencer attacks with either the foil or saber, his opponent then has the right to make the next advance. In this way, there is a regular sequence of attack.



Even good fencers may look awkward, as do Huffman (left) and Santelli (right) above. Huffman has attacked, but Santelli ripostes with a running thrust, almost throwing his feet off the ground.



A SABER FLASHES IN AIR AS SANTELLI (LEFT) DISARMS HUFFMAN, WHO HAS TRIED TO DUCK UNDER AN ATTACK. HUFFMAN IS THE U. S. AMATEUR SABER CHAMPION



## MODERN LIVING



LIKE A 15TH-CENTURY LADY'S HENNIN IS JOAN CRAWFORD'S NEW PEAKED HAT



## COLD EARS AND WIND-BLOWN HAIR

## BRING BACK THE MEDIEVAL WIMPLE

When the first cold blasts of winter chilled the heads and ears of women disporting themselves in stylish tiny hats, a practical milliner tacked a bit of material to the back of a hat, draped it around the neck and the modern version of a wimple was born. Numerous top-flight milliners claim credit for reviving this functional fashion. On these pages are examples of wimple hats created by John-Frederica, Florence Reichman, Eric Moller and the Vogue Hat Company. On the cover is a Lilly Daché wimple. Fact is, the style appeared simultaneously in numerous smart shops where hat prices start at \$25. Within a few weeks wimple-hats were being wholesaled on Manhattan's 38th Street at \$25 a dozen.

Since the introduction of the peewee hat last summer, milliners have been experimenting with devices for anchoring all types of small hats to the head. Bands of ribbon and elastic, net snoods, and even hatpins were used. Winter presented the further problem of preventing small-hat devotees from getting colds in the head. Discarding as too simple the obvious solution of making hats bigger, milliners revived a style which medieval duchesses and nuns of all times have found flattering.



Detachable wimple (above) fastened to hat by snaps enables owner to change the rear drapery. Wimples sell more with pillboxes than any other type hat. This hat costs \$17.50.



Chiffon wimple over a black hat was worn by Mrs. Anthony Eden on her recent U. S. visit. This picture, at Stork Club, shows Sir Martyn Beckett, Mrs. Eden, Noel Coward, Lady Hinchinbrooke.



Gilet wimple on this beret-shaped hat not only protects hair and ears but since it is waist-long it serves also as chest protector. Gold mesh snood is appliquéd in back. Cost: \$38.50.





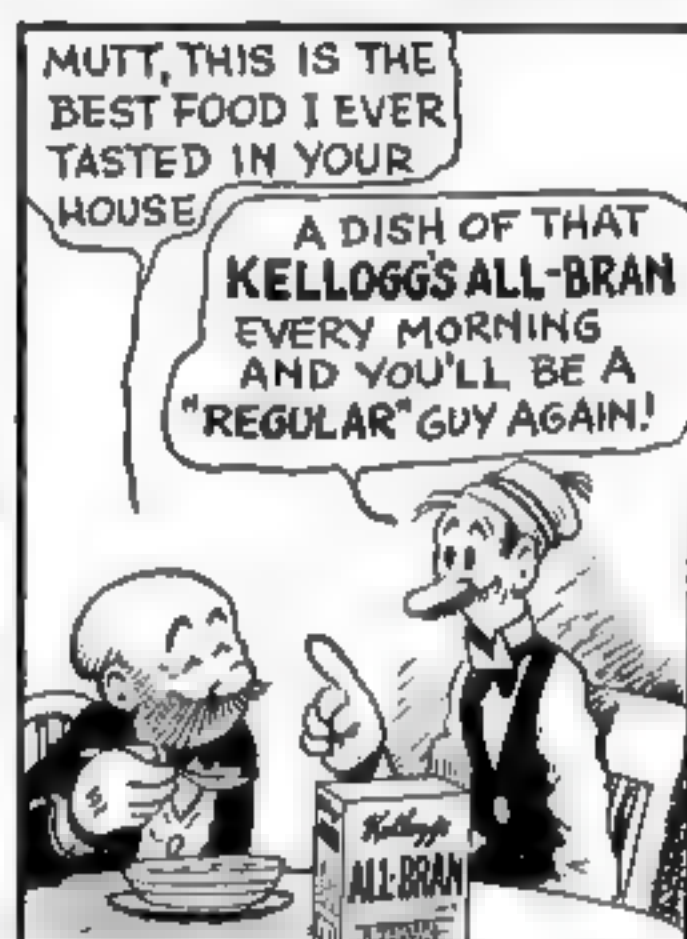
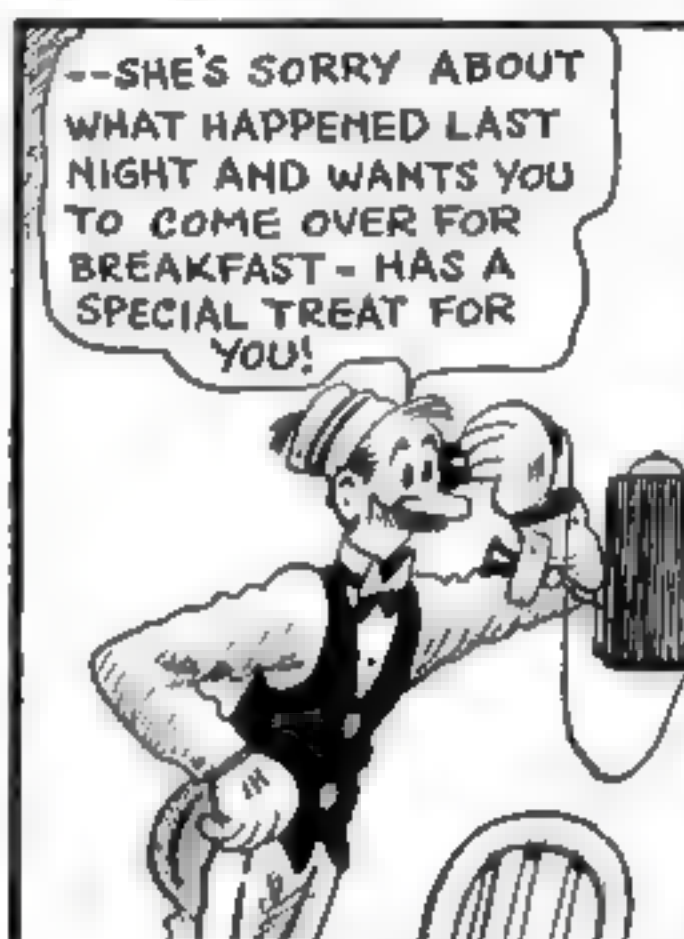
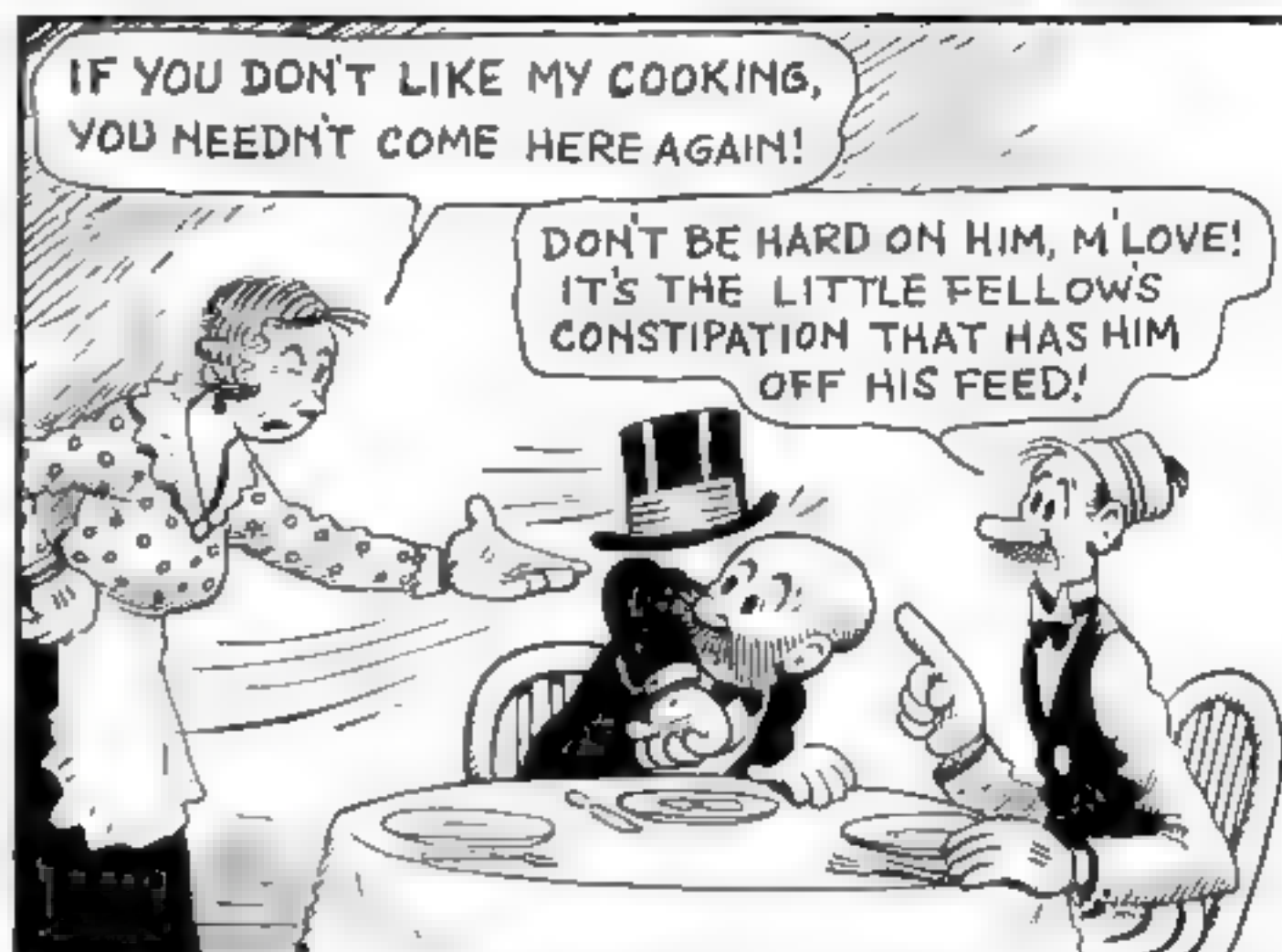
Divided wimple on this hat enables the wearer to drape the ends evenly around the neck and eliminates bulkiness at the nape. This wimple of red net jersey is part of the hat. Cost: \$25.



Scarf wimple is draped from the peak of this bonnet. If worn loose and flowing it resembles a medieval hennin. The hat is wine red and wimple is of yellow silk jersey. It sells for \$25.

# MUTT AND JEFF

—by Bud Fisher



If you are troubled with common constipation, here's some common-sense advice. This difficulty is usually due to lack of "bulk" in the diet. So why not get at its cause? Instead of taking emergency medicines, eat a natural bulk-producing cereal—Kellogg's All-Bran. Eat it every day, drink plenty of water, and join the "regulars"! Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.



Join the "Regulars" with  
**KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN**



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used by the champions!

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# PEOPLE

The Cameras of the World Press  
now put these People in the News



Barbara Virginia Dougall has been chosen queen of the New Year's Day Tournament of Roses in Pasadena, Calif. Miss Dougall is 17, attends junior college, likes dramatics, dancing, badminton.



George H. Miller was arrested in Downey, Calif., Dec. 17, under suspicion of espionage. He was found hiding in the cockpit of a bombing plane. He said he belonged to "international police."



Virginia Liggett, 18, was hailed by 45 Philadelphia bachelors, Dec. 18, as their city's No. 1 Glamor Girl. They said she "skates like a whizz, dances like an elf, sings like a bird, skims when walking."



Wilma Beard made her debut in New York, under the auspices of 14 cafe society "uncles," who wished to protest the formal debut system. Miss Beard is a model. Her father was a barge captain.





Harry Hopkins, shown at Gridiron Dinner Dec. 17, was appointed to succeed Daniel Roper as Secretary of Commerce five days later. Col. F. C. Harrington succeeds Mr. Hopkins as WPA administrator.



Annabella, returning to the U. S. from South America, learned, Dec. 17, that two Argentinian admirers had fought a duel over her, that one had been pinked. Said Annabella: "I am so sor-ree."



Two diplomats had a good laugh backstage in a New York theater, Dec. 17, when American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy greeted "Ambassador Goodhue" (Victor Moore) of the hit *Leave It To Me*.

Mr. Kennedy had returned from London two days before for a six-weeks' rest, had gloomily told ship-newsmen the only alternatives to European "appeasement" were economic chaos and war.

## LIFE'S PICTURES



Eliot Elisofon has made regular appearances on LIFE's pages. Many of the Hobby photographs in this issue (pp. 36-47) are his. Fordham University Bachelor of Science, Elisofon has had one-man shows in New York, conducts a course in Photo Reportage at the New School for Social Research. To get the barn pictures of the dancers on page 45, he had to crawl up in a hayloft (above). To get the effective outdoor scene on page 44, he got out very early while the sun's rays were still horizontal and gave the effect of a spotlight.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified

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- 1—T. H. BROWN BROS.
- 2, 3, 4—From "ADVENTURES OF AMERICA" by JOHN A. KOLWENHOFEN, published by HARPER BROS.
- 7—CULVER SERVICE, ACME—DOT. R. drawn for LIFE by D. H. HOLCOMB
- 8, 9—PAUL DORREY
- 10—CULVER, THOR, B. MCARDY, CULVER, COMPTON MRS. W. D. HINGGATT—MUNKMEYER PRESS PHOTO SERVICE INT.—BROWN BROS.—E. & K. A. P. W. W.
- 11—BROWN BROS. (2), CULVER—BROWN BROS. (2) CULVER (2), EDWIN LEVINE, ADA PRESS SERVICE A. P.—HARRISON FURMAN (2), NORMAN ALLENBY BURNING OF U. S. A. PANAY © 1937 BY UNIVERSAL PICTURES
- 12—W. W. (2) ACME P. I. W. W.—W. W. P. I. INT
- 13—NEW YORK DAILY NEWS PHOTO
- 14—JERRY F. HANLOW KARL SANDELS from P. I. JERRY F. HANLOW, KARL SANDELS from P. I.
- 15—A. P. INT A. P. INT
- 16—Courtesy U. S. STEEL, BERNARD HOFFMAN—AERIAL STUDIOS OF PITTSBURGH, INC.—BERNARD HOFFMAN
- 17—BERNARD HOFFMAN
- 18—GEORGE STRUCK A. P.
- 19—(C) DR. ERICH SALOMON from P. I.—A. P.
- 20, 21—CARL M. MYDANS
- 22, 23—HAL ROACH STUDIO INC
- 24—HAL ROACH STUDIO INC etc. I. R. and DOT. P. PETER STACKPOLE AND I. R. NORMAN MULESD
- 25—NORMAN MULESD—HAL ROACH STUDIO INC—HAL ROACH STUDIO INC—PETER STACKPOLE
- 26, 27—HANSEL NIRTH
- 28—EITZINGER from P. I.
- 29—Courtesy ITALIAN AIR MINISTRY
- 30, 31—Drawings by HOWARD BRODIE
- 32—MARTIN HARRIS
- 33—A. P. ACME ACME KEY
- 34—ROBERT MYERLY etc. I. MARTIN HARRIS
- 35—ROBERT MYERLY etc. I. ELIOT ELISOFON
- 40, 41—ELIOT ELISOFON
- 42—E. MAYER, INT. A. P.—REX HARDY JR. A. P. THOR MCARDY—A. P., W. W., GEORGE A. THOMPSON from P. I. G.
- 43—ELIOT ELISOFON, KRISSEL from MUNKMEYER—JOSEPH JANNEY STEINMETZ—MARTIN HARRIS, W. W. MUNKMEYER-PIX
- 44, 45—ELIOT ELISOFON
- 46—EISENSTADT-PIX etc. I. R. A. P.
- 47—BENTON HOLMES
- 48, 49—PETER STACKPOLE
- 50, 51—GLEN HILL
- 52—Courtesy B. WESTERMANN CO. FRANK TANKER EISENSTADT-PIX—"CHIC" FARMER EISENSTADT-PIX
- 53—EISENSTADT-PIX
- 54—HAROLD CORNINT, W. W. INT.—A. P., ACME
- 55—INT., A. P. INT
- 56, 57—MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PHOTON by FRANK SCHNEISCHERL
- 58—T. H. A. P.

ABBREVIATIONS: DOT BOTTOM CENT, CENTER, EXCL. EXCEPT LT. LEFT BY RIGHT T. TOP A. P., ASSOCIATED PRESS B. S. BLACK STAR BUN BUKKMAN B. & E. BARRIS & EWING, INT. INTERNATIONAL, KEY KEYSTONE P. I., PICTURES INC W. W., WIDE WORLD





SHEBOYGAN BOY SCOUTS, DRESSED AS "LADIES OF VERONA," LINE UP FOR THEIR CUES IN "ROMEO AND JULIET." WITHOUT THEIR WIGS THEY LOOK MORE OR LESS NATURAL



Juliet clutching her leg between scenes is Denny Wolf, 14, who sang jazz songs in the Shakespeare burlesque. Standing near her is Otis Osborn as Portia, her lady-in-waiting.

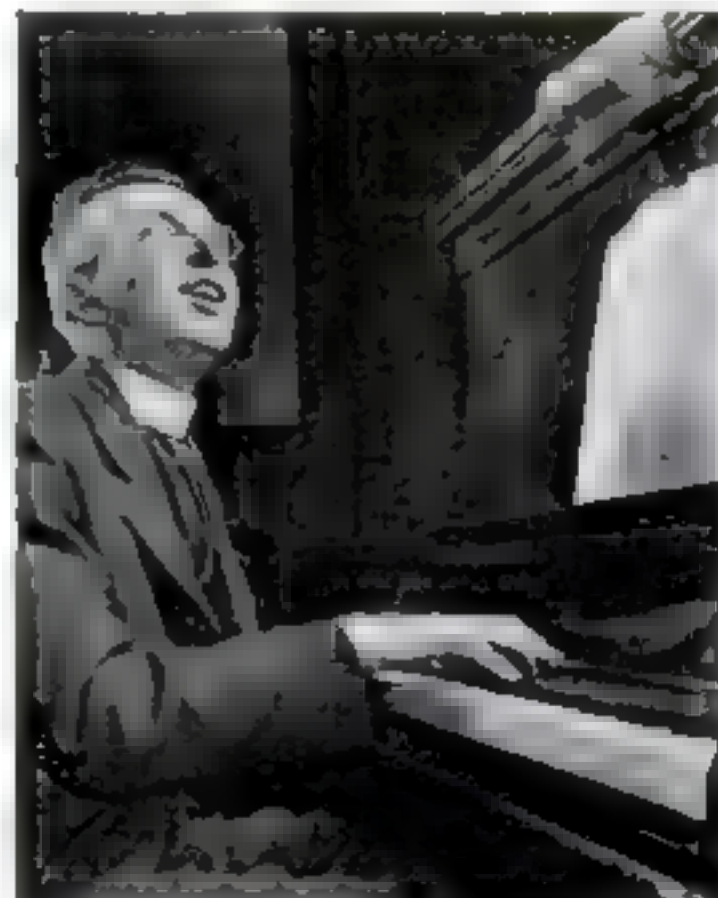
## Life Goes to a Party

with the Boy Scouts of Sheboygan, Wis.,  
who give a burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet"

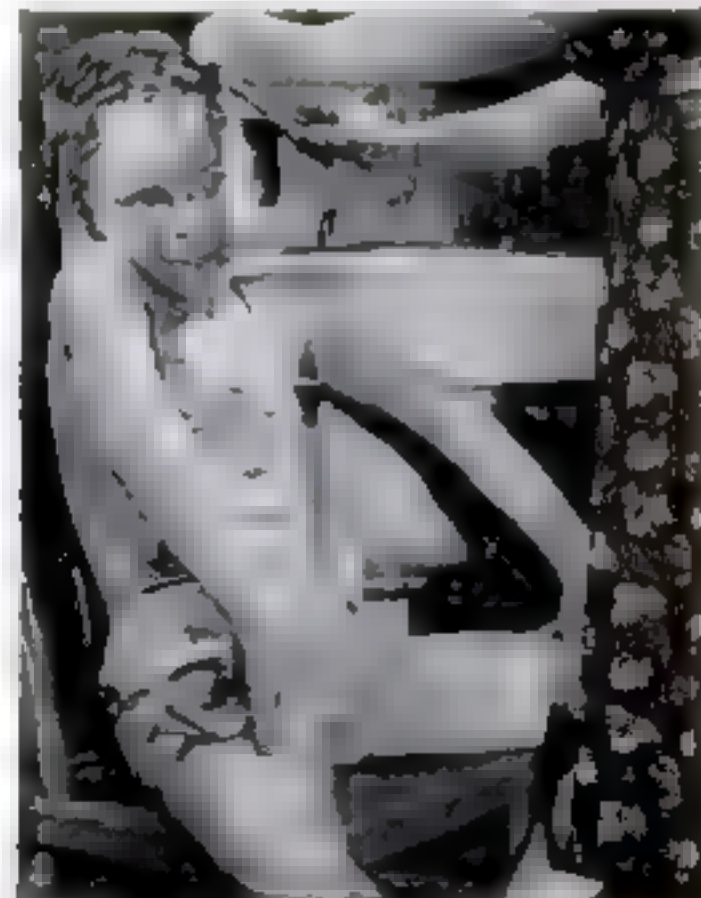
While Broadway was applauding one of its funniest hits, a musical version of Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (LIFE, Dec. 12), theatergoers of Sheboygan, Wis., were laughing at a burlesque *Romeo and Juliet*, embellished with song and dance. As produced a few weeks ago by Sheboygan's Boy Scout Troup No. 1 of the Grace Episcopal Church, *Romeo and Juliet* began with a chorus dancing the Big Apple. From then on, taking all the female parts themselves, the boys interrupted the tragic drama at every possible point to dance the can-can or the Lambeth Walk, or to croon the newest song hits.

Mainly responsible for the success of Shakespeare in Sheboygan is the Episcopal minister, Father William Elwell, who rewrote *Romeo and Juliet* in modern slang especially for Troup No. 1. References to "pitching woo," "necking," and expressions such as "douse the ghm" and "nuts" speeded the tale to its unorthodox climax: Romeo rescued Juliet from the tomb and they lived happily ever after. Mr. Elwell also directed the show, composed some of its songs, and accompanied its two performances on the piano.

Most appreciative members of the audience were little girls in the front rows. Whenever the boys appeared in girls' costumes, they screamed with delight.



FATHER ELWELL ACCOMPANIES CAN-CAN



CHORUS "GIRL" GETS HIS HAIR CURLED





HERE ARE THE SAME SCOUTS SEEN ON OPPOSITE PAGE, WITH THEIR WIGS IN PLACE AND HAIR ARRANGED. THEY ARE TRYING OUT THEIR MOST SEDUCTIVE EXPRESSIONS



NEAR STEPLADDER REPRESENTING BALCONY, ROMEO (DICK WHINFIELD) AND JULIET PLAY THE LOVE SCENE. THEY KISS FAREWELL AND JULIET SINGS "LOVER COME BACK"

LITTLE GIRLS IN THE FRONT ROWS GREETED THE PERFORMERS WITH SQUEALS AND SHRIEKS. NOTICE THE CANDID CAMERA FAN AT WORK



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





Doing the can-can, these Boy Scouts kick their knees high in the apothecary scene. The scene took place in a modern drugstore called Dirty Follies. Below is a dance introduced at the Capulets' ball, with six Scouts rigged up as oriental beauties and swaying to the tune

of *The Girl Friend of the Whirling Dervish*. All the cast in Shubogyan's annual Scout show are between 9 and 17. Performing in the Grand Hall of Grace Church, they raise money for local charities. They also buy athletic equipment, and have a crack basketball team.





# PICTURES TO THE EDITORS



## HOOP TROUBLE

Sirs:

Remembering that back in September LIFE predicted the problems that the hoopskirts would give the modern girl, I thought the enclosed photos (right) which I took the other night at El Morocco would amuse you.

Peggy Badey, who in my opinion runs Georgia Carroll a close second as the season's loveliest model, came in with Alfred V. Leaman III. After having trouble getting through the revolving doors (1), answering the telephone in the phone booth, and being teased by friends on the crowded dance floor for taking up so much space (2), she

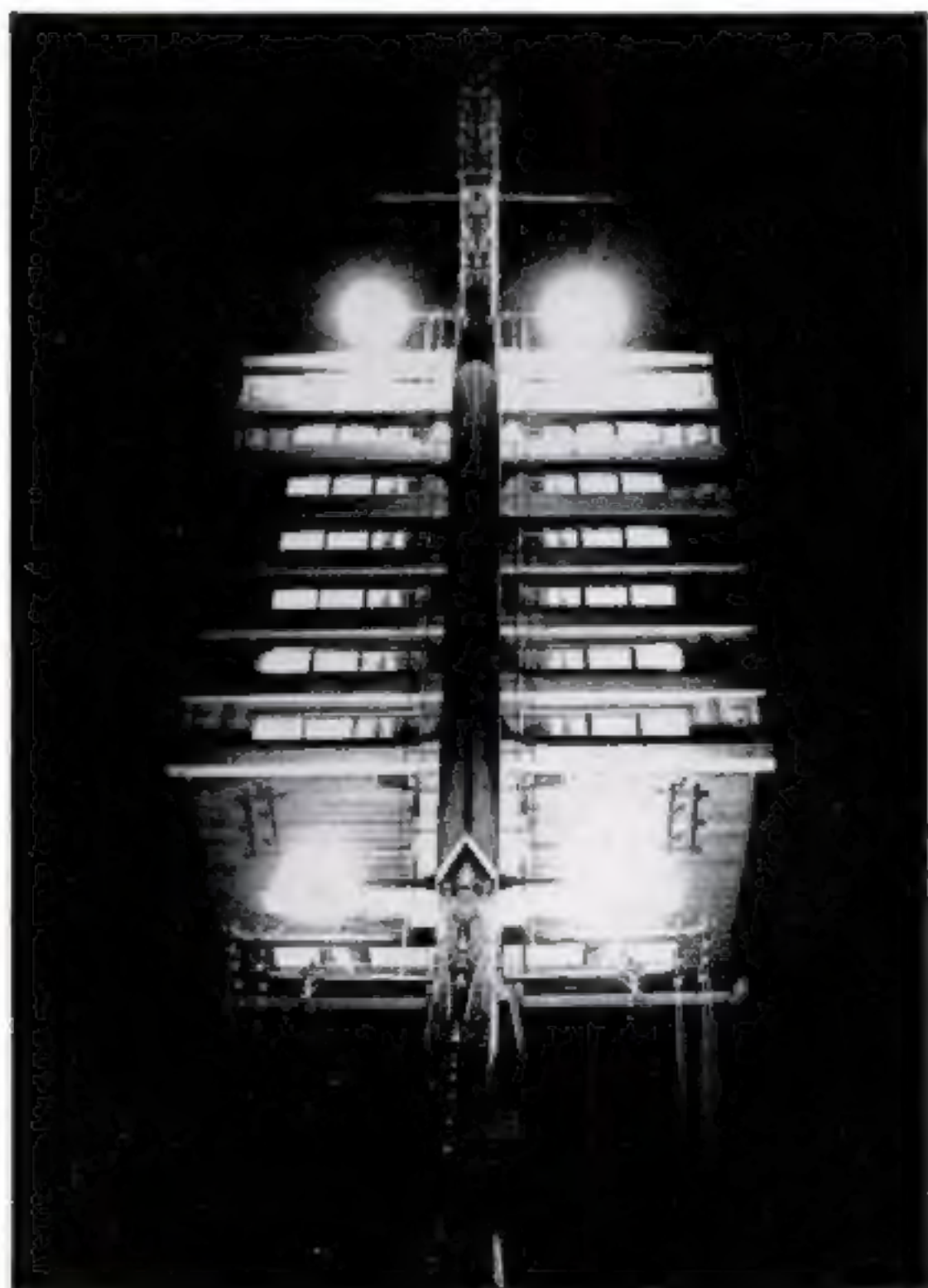
checked it in the powder room (3) and thereafter danced in comfort (4).

Jean, who lords it over the powder room, says this is not unusual, that she checks several nightly.

JEROME ZERBE

New York, N. Y.

● Another thing you can't do with hoopskirts on is to pick anything up. Miss Helen Cresson of Oaks, Pa. (above) found that out when she dropped some of her flower boxes just as she arrived at the Bachelors' Cotillon in Baltimore, Dec. 5.—ED.



## PUZZLE

Sirs:

What do you think this is? A factory hanging from a flagpole? Or a dam with a bridge running over it? Or some electrical contraption? Well, you're wrong. Give up? It's the plant of the Nova Scotia Power Commission at Tusket Falls. Turn the picture sideways.

WILFRID RYMER

Tusket, Nova Scotia

## BURRO

Sirs:

This picture (right) needs no explanation. It is quite obviously a howlegged burro. I am sorry I ever took its portrait. Because of it I am called a liar.

NORMAN C. SMITH

Caripito, Venezuela





# SEE THE NEW YEAR IN -with Pictures



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## PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)



### IDEAL STAR

Sirs:

This breath-taking morsel of feminine loveliness, this surpassing goddess of men's dreams is Hollywood's idea of the Ideal Movie Star. Or at least it is Perc Westmore's idea. Mr. Westmore is Warner Bros.' commissar of beauty and with the help of a studio artist he con-

cocted his Dream Star from parts of four real Warner goddesses: the hair of Gloria Dickson (Mrs. Perc Westmore), the nose of Olivia de Havilland, the lips of Ann Sheridan and the eyes of Priscilla Lane. This composite Venus would be worth at least half a million dollars a year—if she could act.

OLIVER HOTSPUR  
Hollywood, Calif.



GLORIA DICKSON



OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND



ANN SHERIDAN



PRISCILLA LANE

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**VITAMIN A**

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All we ask is that you try Lane's Tea at our expense. Write a postcard for FREE 10-day treatment.

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## LANE'S TEA

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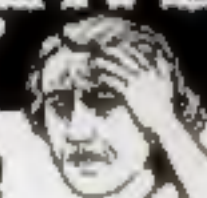
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7 Architect Embury's TRADITIONAL HOUSE for \$10,000-\$12,000 Income.—\$1.

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\* LIFE ordered only a limited number of LIFE MODEL HOUSES. No more will be available after these are gone. This is a reminder that this offer of LIFE MODEL HOUSES applies for a limited time only.

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2 Architect Stone's MODERN HOUSE for \$2,000-\$3,000 Income.—50c.



3 Architect Kelly's TRADITIONAL HOUSE for \$3,000-\$4,000 Income.—75c.



4 Architect Wurster's MODERN HOUSE for \$3,000-\$4,000 Income.—75c.



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6 Architect Wright's MODERN HOUSE for \$5,000-\$6,000 Income.—\$1.

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(Also co-operating with A. Longauer and Elton A. Schultz Co., Builder, in LIFE house construction at Dellwood Park.)  
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Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago  
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(Also co-operating with Gordon J. Rogers, Builder, in LIFE house construction on land owned by Walter H. Leimert Co. at Leimert Park.)  
McCurdy & Co., Rochester  
Miller Brothers Co., Chattanooga  
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Pelletier's, Inc., Sioux City  
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The Pettibone Co., Appleton  
Pomeroy's, Inc., Harrisburg  
Pomeroy's, Inc., Pottsville  
Powers Mercantile Co., Minneapolis  
John Priests Mercantile Co., Mount Clemens  
Quackenbush's, Paterson  
(Also co-operating with Reliable Home Construction Co., Builder, in LIFE house construction at Teneally.)  
D. M. Reed Company, Bridgeport  
Rike-Kumler Company, Dayton  
Rothschild Bros., Kansas  
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J. B. Sperry Co., Port Huron  
The Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville  
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis  
A. B. Wyckoff, Inc., Stroudsburg  
Strouss-Hirschberg, Youngstown  
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(Also co-operating with Matt P. Will, Builder, in LIFE house construction at Glenburnie.)  
Tietze Goettinger Co., Dallas  
A. E. Troutman Co., Greensburg  
Walker Hood Furniture Co., Weymouth  
Charles V. Weiss Co., Rockford  
Whitney & Co., San Diego  
(Also co-operating with H. L. Benbough Co., Furnishers, and B. M. Torgerson, Builder, in LIFE house construction.)  
Wolf & Denzauer, Fort Wayne  
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